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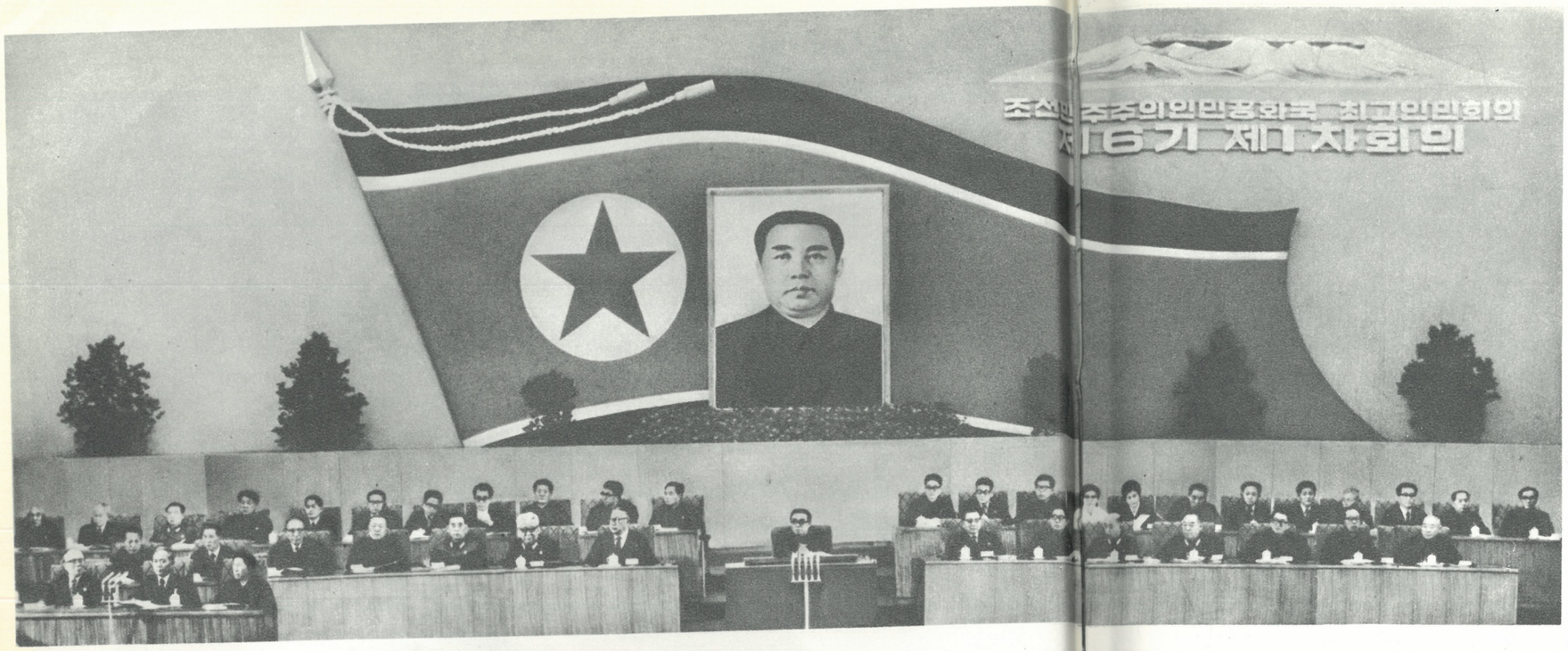
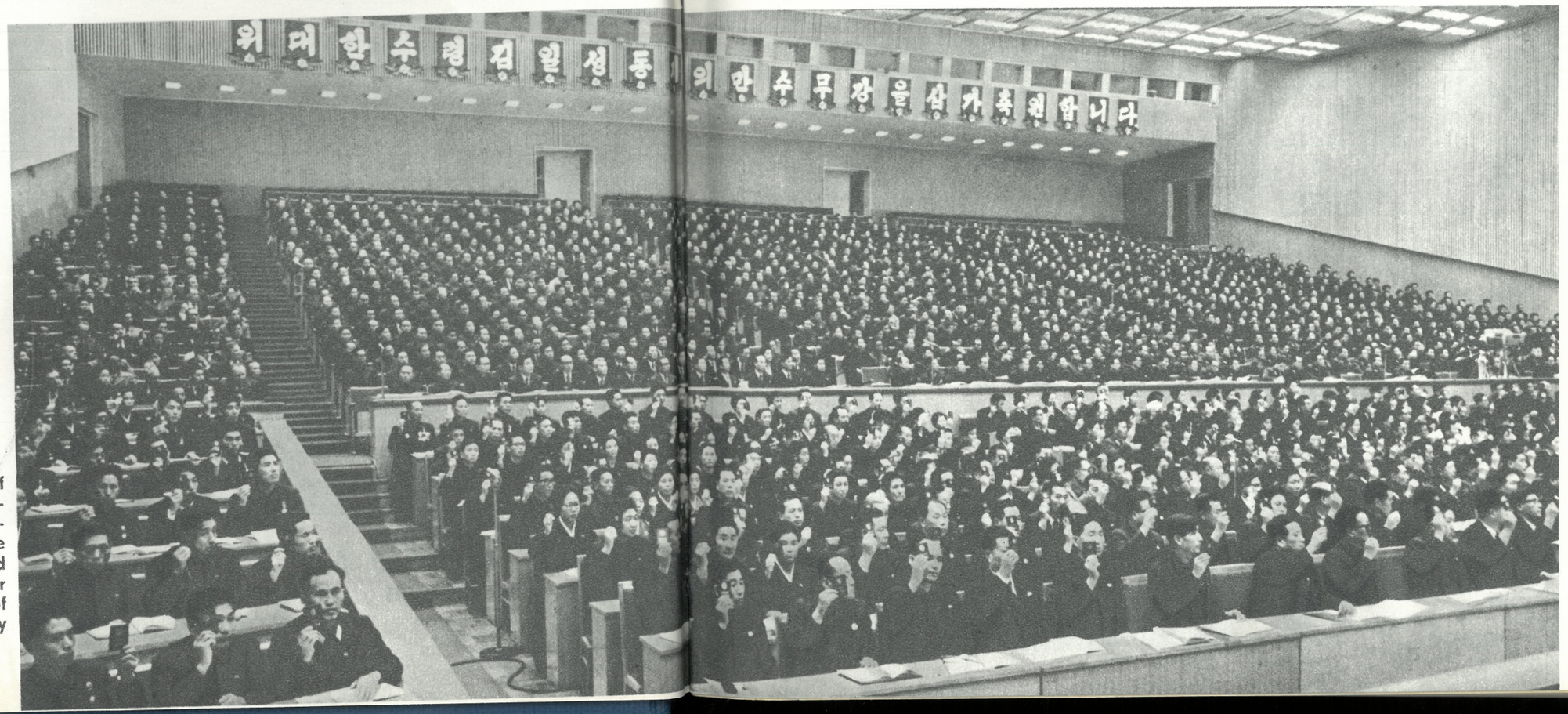
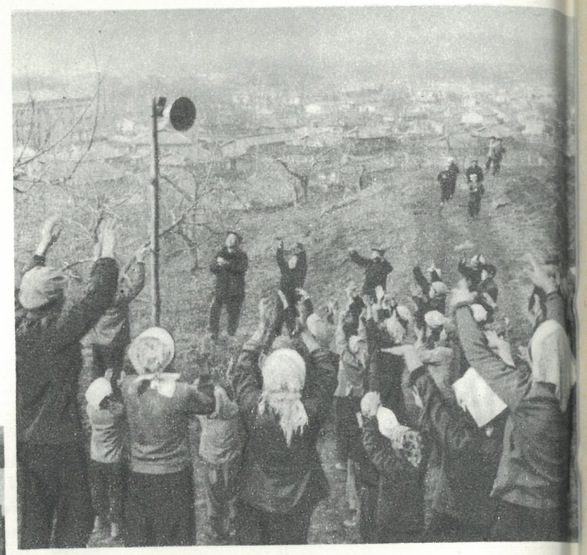
**The great leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG,
President of the DPRK**



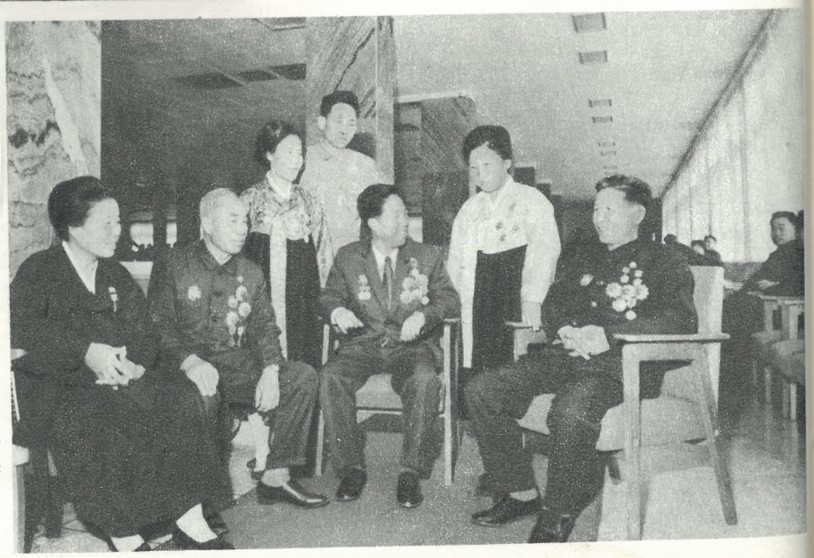
Platform of the First Session of the 6th Supreme People's Assembly attended by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung



The First Session of the 6th Supreme People's Assembly unanimously adopts the Law on the Second Seven-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy of the DPRK



The glad news of the election of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as President of the DPRK carries immense joy into the hearts of the working people



Deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly pledge themselves to be faithful servants of the people

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CONTENTS

LET US FURTHER STRENGTHEN THE PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT
KIM IL SUNG 6

Law of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea On the Second Seven-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (1978-1984) 18

Speech of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Pyongyang Mass Rally to Welcome the Party and State Delegation of the German Democratic Republic Headed by Comrade Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic (December 10, 1977) 29

Demonstration of Indestructible Might of Our People United and Rallied Rock-firm around the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung 33

Grand Prospects of the Second Seven-Year Plan 34

Composition of Deputies to the SPA 34

The First Revolutionary Publication of Juche Type 36

Resolutions in the New Year ☆

We Will Bring About a New Leap Forward in Iron Production This Year 38

For More and Better Machine Tools 39

Another Bumper Harvest in the New Year! 40

We Will Continue to Take the Lead in the "300-Days'-Fishing-And-Good-Catch Struggle" 41

I Will Glorify the Name of People's Teacher 42

Sierra Leonean "Group for the Scientific Study of Great Kimilsungism" Inaugurated 43

The Solution of the Question of Technical Personnel in Our Country (2) 44

Circus of Korea 48

Tragic Meeting of Little Sisters in a Far-off Alien Land 50

Crossing the Death Line 52

FRONT COVER: Beautiful Rhododendron in blossom in Mt. Paekdu-san, the holy mountain of the revolution. It flowers in the snow

INSIDE FRONT COVER: "On Juche in Our Revolution," a selection of the works of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, published in many foreign languages

KIM IL SUNG

Let Us Further Strengthen the People's Government

(Speech Delivered at the First Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea December 15, 1977)

Comrade Deputies,

The elections to the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have been held successfully under the ebullient circumstances in which the three revolutions are in full progress on all fronts of socialist construction and the entire people are waging a vigorous struggle for the reunification of the country and the nationwide victory of the revolution.

The working people including workers and all the citizens went to the polls with a high degree of political consciousness and revolutionary ardour as masters of the people's power and voted a hundred per cent for the candidates, thereby unequivocally expressing their solid support for the Government of the Republic and demonstrating once more to the whole world the unbreakable unity and cohesion of our society based on the Juche idea.

I offer my heartfelt thanks to the entire people for the unreserved support for and deep trust in the Government of the Republic they expressed in the recent elections, and to Comrade Deputies to the newly-elected Supreme People's Assembly for entrusting us, by reflecting the will of the entire people, with the honourable yet heavy responsibility of forming a new Government of the Republic so as to continue to conduct state affairs.

Nothing is more honourable and worthwhile than to enjoy the people's confidence and to serve them faithfully. The new Government of the Republic will carry out its honourable mission faithfully to live up to the deep trust and great expectations of the masses of the people, and will work energetically for the welfare of the people and the prosperity and development of the country, for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

In the past five years following the elections to the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly the revolution and construction in our country have made great progress. Because all our people under the correct leadership of the Government of the Republic have worked with soaring revolutionary zeal, the Six-Year Plan, a magnificent programme of socialist construction mapped out at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, has been carried out with success and the three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural—have developed further in depth. As a result, the material and technical foundations of socialism have been consolidated and the might of the Republic has increased noticeably in all domains of activity.

Our people are now in a position to further step up the forward movement for the building of socialism and communism with the high pride of victors and a firm faith in the bright future.

Today our people are confronted with the solemn tasks of attaining the new high targets of the Second Seven-Year Plan and achieving as soon as possible the complete victory of socialism and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

We should carry out our honourable revolutionary tasks without a hitch by further strengthening the people's government, a powerful weapon of the revolution and construction, and enhancing its functions and role in every way.

1. The Masses of the Working People Are the Genuine Masters of the State and Society

Comrades,

The masses of the working people are the subject of history and the motive power of social progress. The history of mankind is the history of the struggle of the working masses for independence; the creative activities of the popular masses underlie the development of history and the social movement. The masses of the people change nature and advance society, and also create material wealth and develop culture. There can be no society apart from the popular masses and history cannot develop without the masses of the people playing their proper role.

Although ever since they appeared on the stage of history the working masses have been at the centre of all social movements as the subject of history, their position and role have not been the same in all societies. With the class differentiation of society and the rise of state, the position and role of people came to be determined by whether they had state power in their hands or not.

State power signifies political authority and is the primary factor determining the position and role of people. In the exploiter society only the exploiting classes with state power have authority and exercise all powers, while the masses of the working people who have no state power enjoy no freedom and right, and remain mere objects of exploitation and oppression. Only in socialist society where they have power in their own hands, the working masses become the real masters of the state and society. In socialist society their independent rights are assured to the full, their great creative ability is brought into full play, and everything in society serves them.

The revolution is a struggle for independence, and independence is guaranteed by state power. The independent rights of people find a concentrated expression in state

power and, accordingly, if the working masses are to gain complete independence, they should become masters of political power before anything else. Only when they become genuine masters of the state and society with power in their hands, can they successfully settle all problems arising in the revolution and construction. This is why the question of power is the fundamental question in the revolution.

Our people waged a hard and unyielding struggle in the past for their rights as masters of the state and society, for their sovereign power, and solved the question of power brilliantly when they established the people's government.

Our people's government is a precious gain of the revolution won through a prolonged bloody struggle. Although it is 30 years ago that the people's government was established in our country, its historical roots had been laid way back in the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle waged by our people under the guidance of the Korean Communists was a struggle for national liberation and independence and, at the same time, a struggle for the power of the working people. In the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle we laid down, on the basis of a scientific analysis of the tasks of our revolution and the social-class relations in our country, the Juche-oriented line of building the government—to establish the people's government based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and resting on the united front of the broad popular masses. Following this line, we set up and ran the people's revolutionary government, a unique form of power, in the guerrilla bases, thus gaining precious experiences in building up the people's government.

Drawing on these experiences, we solved the question of power creditably in a short space of time after the liberation of the country, by successfully frustrating all the obstructive moves of the internal and external enemies. The people's government established on the high revolutionary enthusiasm of the people after liberation was a splendid embodiment of the line of building the people's government mapped out during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and was the immediate continuation of the people's revolutionary government organized in the guerrilla bases.

Our people's government is a Juche-based revolutionary government which we have chosen, set up and run for ourselves to suit the actual conditions of our country in keeping with the requirements of the Korean revolution and the desire of the working masses.

With the establishment of the people's government our people became real masters of the state and society who took power into their own hands for the first time in history and gained possession of a powerful weapon of the revolution and construction.

Ever since its founding the people's government has stoutly defended the freedom and rights of the working masses and guided the revolutionary struggle and construction work of our people towards a glorious victory.

The prime task of our people's government was to build a new progressive social system. The people's government set forth the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution as its fighting programme and carried out successfully the democratic reforms including the agrarian reform, and thus abolished the old colonial and semi-feudal social system and set up the people's democratic system. Following up the democratic revolution, the people's government embarked on the socialist revolution, and in a short period of time after the war, completed the socialist transformation of production

relations in town and country and built a solid advanced socialist system free from exploitation and oppression in the northern half of the Republic. The socialist system of our country is the most superior social system which effectively guarantees for the working people their rights as masters of the state and society and safeguards their interests in every way.

Economic construction is one of the important revolutionary tasks to be carried out by the people's government. Upholding the slogan of self-reliance in its efforts for economic construction, our people's government carried through the Party's Juche-oriented line of building an independent national economy with honours. Thus, it put an end to the economic backwardness inherited from the old society and built creditably a powerful socialist independent national economy on the ruins where everything had been laid waste by the war, converting our country into a socialist industrial state with up-to-date industry and developed agriculture. The socialist independent national economy built by the heroic struggle of the working masses is a solid material foundation firmly guaranteeing the political independence of our Republic and a happy life of our people.

From the beginning our people's struggle for building a new society was carried on in the difficult circumstances where the US imperialists and their lackeys persisted in their aggressive moves and provocations. Implementing our Party's revolutionary line of self-reliance in defence, the people's government created the revolutionary armed forces in good time and established a solid all-people defence system with the People's Army as its core. By relying on this system, it fulfilled the task of national defence admirably. When the US imperialists started an aggressive war against our young Republic, the people's government, as the banner of national freedom and independence, the banner of the people's struggle, aroused the People's Army and all the people to perform heroic feats and thus ensured the great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War. After the war it crushed at every step the enemy's unceasing moves of provocation and firmly defended the security of the fatherland and the revolutionary gains.

Ever since its inauguration, our people's government has traversed a road of tireless struggle and glorious victory and registered immortal achievements which will go down in the history of our country.

In the process of the difficult and complex revolutionary struggle the people's government has been strengthened and developed into an indestructible militant and virile revolutionary government. With the progress of the revolution and construction the political and economic foundations of the people's government have been further consolidated and its functions and role enhanced remarkably.

As the most revolutionary and independent socialist power, our people's government is today leading the just cause of our people confidently along the road of brilliant victory.

Because there is the people's government our working masses hold their position firmly as masters of the state and society and play their role adequately in the revolution and construction. Under the people's government the independent rights of the working masses are guaranteed in full and their creativeness is given free scope.

With the profound consciousness and sense of responsibility as masters of the state and society, all our people including workers, peasants and working intellectuals are striving today with all devotion for the prosperity and development of the country and the victory of the socialist and communist cause. With the position and role of the working masses being elevated, the strength of the

people's government is increasing further and the revolution and construction are forging ahead apace.

The masses of the working people who have become the genuine masters of the state and society are working with a high degree of independence and creativeness, and herein lie the great superiority of our socialist system and the definite guarantee of all our victories.

With the founding of the people's government the true dignity and rights of man were restored, and our people who have enjoyed an independent and creative life to their hearts' content under the warm care of this government, keenly realize, through their own experience of life, its advantages and value. Today all our people trust the people's government profoundly and from the bottom of their hearts, and leave all their destinies to it. They are filled with a strong determination to fight on unyieldingly to the end, united firmly around this power, for the final victory of the revolution.

2. The People's Government Should Serve the Masses of the Working People

Comrades,

Our people's government is a genuine people's power which represents the interests of the working people and serves them.

In our country sovereign power resides with the workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals, who exercise it through the organs of people's government. The organs of power at all levels up to the Supreme People's Assembly are elected directly by the people and composed of representatives of the working people. Therefore, the organ of people's government can never be a ruling organ to dominate and rule the people, but should, as a matter of course, be the servant of the people devoted to the working masses.

It is an honourable mission of the people's government to faithfully serve the working masses. The people's government should deem it its duty to guard and protect the interests of the working masses, and the functionaries of the people's government bodies should be servants of the people.

To discharge its mission as the servant of the people, the people's government should give full scope to democracy in state activities.

Democracy is the basic mode of state activity serving the masses of the working people.

Only by thoroughly introducing democracy in state activities, is it possible to make the working masses hold their position securely as masters of the state and society and to enhance their role in the revolution and construction.

Democracy is, in short, a polity comprehensively expressing the will of the masses of the working people. In other words, democracy means precisely that the state formulates its policy in compliance with the will of the broad sections of the working masses including workers and peasants, carries it out in their interests, and provides them practically with genuine freedom and rights and a happy life.

The masses of the working people play the decisive role in the development of society; in any society they make up the overwhelming majority of the population. Therefore, true democracy simply consists in politics where the will of the working masses makes the state policy and everything is dedicated to their interests. The politics which guards

the interests of the narrow privileged circles without regard to the interests of the working masses can in no case be identified with democracy. The world knows only one genuine democracy and that is democracy for the working masses, socialist democracy.

In capitalist society where all state policies are decided by the will and interests of the exploiting classes, there can never be true democracy. Capitalist society is a society where the minority rules the majority. The so-called "democracy" in capitalist society, bourgeois democracy, is a "democracy" for the minority and, therefore, it is not a democracy in the proper sense of the term.

In capitalist society there can be no democratic freedom and rights at all for the toiling masses. The imperialists vociferate in word about the "equality of all men" and "freedom of individuality", but, in fact, these are whopping lies. In capitalist society where all state powers and the means of production are in the hands of a few capitalists and money decides everything, how can there be equality between the billionaires and the poor toiling people and what kind of freedom can there be for the oppressed and exploited toiling people? The "democracy" noisily advertized by the imperialists is a bogus democracy, and the "equality", "freedom" and everything they bring forward are nothing but camouflages to hoodwink the toiling masses and cover up the reactionary character of the bourgeois dictatorship and the anti-popular nature of the capitalist system.

Genuine democracy can be materialized only in socialist society where the working masses are the masters of the state and society.

Socialist democracy effected in our country today is the best democracy that allows genuine freedom and rights extensively and practically for the masses of the working people in all spheres of state and social life.

In our country all state policies are in accord with the will and interests of the working masses, and all people including workers and peasants enjoy a dignified and happy life to the fullest measure.

Our working people take an active part in state administration as masters of the country, and all have the equal right to elect and to be elected, irrespective of sex, occupation, property status, education, political views and religious belief. Further, they have wide freedom and rights as to speech, press, assembly, demonstration and all other social and political activities.

Our working people are granted the right to work and rest by the state, and everyone chooses his occupation according to his desire and ability, works to the top of his bent in a secure position, and displays all his energies and talents in the fruitful labour for society and himself. Our state bears the responsibility for providing all material conditions to the people to get food, clothing and housing, and has introduced universal compulsory gratuitous education and free medical care. Thanks to these popular policies of the state, all people are equally well off free from worries about food, clothing and shelter and about education and medical treatment.

All the social and political rights and material and cultural welfare of our people are not only legally assured by the Socialist Constitution but also firmly guaranteed by the advanced socialist system and the solid independent national economy.

In our country where socialist democracy has been realized extensively, all working people, as equal members of society, fight for the common cause, respecting and closely cooperating with each other.

Our people are deeply convinced through actual life that socialist democracy is the only true democracy affording genuine freedom and rights and a bountiful and enlightened life to the working masses.

We should optimize the advantages of socialist democracy, giving fuller scope to it.

In order to give full scope to socialist democracy, it is necessary to enlist the working masses extensively in the work of the people's government and to enhance their role steadily in the state and political life.

The working masses are entitled in their right to participate in the work of the people's government since they are the masters of state power, and it is also their important duty to do so. We should firmly build up the organs of power at all levels with fine representatives of the workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals, and further improve the system and method of work at the people's government bodies to provide the broad sections of the people with ample opportunities to participate extensively in the work of the people's government. Along with this, we should constantly educate and awaken the working masses so that all of them take an active part in the state and political life with great consciousness and enthusiasm as masters of state power. Thus, we will see to it that all the policies and activities of the people's government correctly reflect the will and needs of the working people and thoroughly defend their interests. In other words, the politics of the people's government should always be politics for the working people and politics of the working people themselves.

With faith in the strength of the popular masses, the people's government organs should closely rally the vast masses and actively stir up their revolutionary enthusiasm and creative wisdom. In this way the masses of the working people should be encouraged to defend their dignity and rights and accomplish their desire and ideal through their own struggle.

In order to give full scope to socialist democracy, it is also necessary to build the socialist economy and culture efficiently.

Successful building of the socialist economy and culture is the practical guarantee for providing the working masses with democratic freedom and rights and a happy life.

We should improve the guidance and management of the national economy, steadily consolidate and develop the economic system of socialism and vigorously push forward socialist economic construction, so that production is increased rapidly in industry, agriculture and all other fields of the national economy and the material and technical foundations of socialism further strengthened. By so doing, we should make the people's life more plentiful as a whole, eliminate the distinctions between the working people in their living standard and working conditions and guarantee fuller social equality and freedom for all the working people.

We should step up the building of socialist culture and thus further consolidate and develop the advanced systems of education and health services already established in our country, and introduce various new cultural measures for the people, so as to provide all people with a more affluent and cultured life.

The people's government organ, as the householder in charge of the economic life of the country and the people's livelihood, should improve and strengthen its guidance and assistance to the economic and cultural construction and responsibly organize and carry out the work of improving the material and cultural life of the people.

In order to give full scope to socialist democracy, it is essential to resolutely combat all manner of hostile acts detrimental to the interests of the masses and to socialist democracy.

Socialist democracy presupposes the dictatorship over the class enemies of the working people, and so it is accompanied by an acute class struggle. Since the day when the

world saw the emergence of socialist democracy, the imperialists and their lackeys and the overthrown class enemies have all along made, and are making even now, every attempt to vilify and spoil socialist democracy.

Today the imperialists including the bosses of US imperialism, posing as "champions" of democracy and human rights, are more feverish than ever before with slinging mud at socialist democracy and staging an anti-communist campaign against the socialist system. Clamouring for "defence of human rights", the imperialists are attacking socialist countries. This is as shameless and ridiculous an act as that of a thief raising a hue and cry.

In the contemporary world, it is precisely in Western imperialist countries and satellite states of imperialism where social inequality is most glaring and the oppression of the people and violation of human rights are most shocking. It is only too logical that in capitalist society devoid of democracy the popular masses should enjoy no human right. In capitalist society the working masses have no human dignity and political rights at all. They are denied even the elementary right to live. If ever there is a "human right" in capitalist society, that is only the right enjoyed by the handful of privileged circles to bleed the toiling masses white for their own enrichment and prosperity and to oppress and despise the people. As for the so-called "suppression of human rights" in socialist countries mentioned loudly by the imperialists, it is a just step aimed at defending democracy from its adversaries for a socialist state to take sanctions against the hostile elements and rogues who violate democratic order and try to wreck the socialist system. The "human rights" espoused by the imperialists are human rights not for the people but for the enemy of the people, and the "freedom" they want is not the democratic freedom of the people but the freedom of the imperialists and their stooges to carry on subversive activities.

Just as we Communists do not conceal our Party spirit, so we do not hide the class character of democracy. Socialist democracy is by no means a supra-class democracy that affords freedom and rights even to the hostile elements who oppose socialism and to the rogues who infringe upon the interests of the people. Socialist democracy means precisely to provide freedom and rights to the broad masses of the people including workers, peasants and working intellectuals, while restraining the handful of class enemies.

We should stick to the class stand and revolutionary principle in all spheres of social life and completely suppress the hostile elements and the wicked who encroach upon the people's interests. In particular, we should deal a resolute counterblow at the imperialists' anti-communist intrigues carried on under the plea of "defence of human rights", and should promptly frustrate all attempts to disparage socialist democracy.

When we defend socialist democracy stoutly from the mischief of the class enemies within and without and fully practise democracy in all fields of state activities, our people's government will be further strengthened and the people will enjoy a happier and more fruitful life.

3. Let Us Repudiate Bureaucracy

Comrades,

Bureaucracy should be repudiated to further strengthen the people's government and enable it to fulfil its mission.

Bureaucracy is an anti-popular method of government used by the officials of the old society in oppressing and exploiting the people. Bureaucracy is the direct antithesis of democracy, and it is not tolerable on any account in the activities of the people's government which serves the people. Only when the people's government organs get rid entirely of bureaucracy can they positively defend the interests of the people and faithfully serve the working masses.

Repudiation of bureaucracy in the work of the people's government is always an important issue because the government bodies are organs of power. The people's government organs are organs of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the functionaries of the government bodies conduct their work on the authority of state power. Therefore, there may appear among the government functionaries devoid of a revolutionary world outlook practices of infringing on the people's interests by abusing their power and of acting in a bureaucratic manner.

From the very inception of the people's government we made bureaucracy a major object of struggle and have combatted it persistently. Thanks to the correct guidance of the Government of the Republic and the active efforts of the government workers, bureaucracy has been eliminated in the main. But in view of the remnants of old thinking lingering in the minds of the functionaries, the danger of bureaucracy still remains. If we, carried away by the successes achieved so far, neglect the struggle against bureaucracy in the least, bureaucracy can appear at any time.

Bureaucracy is manifested in forcing upon the popular masses anything against their will and in acting to the prejudice of the interests of the people. No matter what a functionary's intention may be and how it may be expressed, if he imposes on the popular masses what goes against their will and encroaches on the people's interests, all this is bureaucracy.

A leftover from the old society, bureaucracy bars the people's government from fulfilling its mission and does much harm to the revolution and construction.

The harm of bureaucracy lies, above all, in paralyzing the independence and creativeness of the popular masses. By imposing unreasonable things willy-nilly on the popular masses in disregard of their will and wishes, bureaucracy violates the people's independent rights and dampens their revolutionary ardour.

Bureaucracy also does the serious harm of alienating the working masses from the people's government. In peremptorily ordering the masses and shouting commands to them and acting against the people's interests, the bureaucrats discredit the people's government in the eyes of the masses and stand in the way of uniting the broad masses around the Government of the Republic.

When some individual functionaries act bureaucratically in socialist society where all activities are organized and all branches are interlinked organically, it will seriously affect the work in many fields and entail grave consequences.

We should intensify the struggle against bureaucracy continuously and wipe it out thoroughly in the work of the people's government organs.

The struggle against bureaucracy is a struggle to do away with the remnants of the old society and further strengthen the people's government, and a struggle to safeguard the interests of the popular masses through giving full scope to socialist democracy. All functionaries of government bodies should regard the struggle against bureaucracy as an important revolutionary task to fulfil their duty as servants of the people, and carry on this struggle actively with high political consciousness.

In order to eliminate bureaucracy the functionaries of the people's government organs should go to the popular masses, hear what they want with willing ears and conduct all work in their interests.

It always goes against the will and interests of the people to sit in one's office and do one's work from one's subjective point of view without going to the popular masses. Only when a functionary goes among the masses can he gain a correct knowledge of the realities and keep himself well acquainted with the will and wishes of the people.

The will and wishes of the popular masses represent the highest principles determining all the activities of the people's government. The people's government organs should keep in touch with the masses, listen attentively to the opinions of the people and shape all policies in conformity with their requirements. Before adopting some decisions or giving directions, they must always go to the lower levels, study the actual conditions well, hold a good consultation with the masses, and make the people's interests the first consideration in organizing and conducting all work.

If the functionaries of the people's government organs are to go among the popular masses and work in their interests, they should thoroughly apply the Chongsan-ri method.

The Chongsan-ri method is the most popular and revolutionary method of work based on the Juche conception of the masses.

The functionaries of the people's government organs should have a correct viewpoint on the popular masses and go to them to work, study and live with them. They should on no account be bureaucrats who lord it over the people to issue orders and commands, nor should they be special beings detached from the masses. They should always live together with the people, eating and dressing alike, and be their partners through thick and thin. They should also listen to the voices of the people, satisfy their needs promptly, teach and learn from them, and educate them to rise up to carry out the revolutionary tasks. When they become one with the masses, working and living with them with one mind and one purpose, they will get better acquainted with the needs of the people and serve them more faithfully.

Correct guidance and management of the socialist economy is an important duty of the people's government organs. In guiding and managing the economy, these organs should strictly observe the principle of collective leadership reflecting the will of the broad masses.

The socialist economy is a highly socialized large-scale economy, and the popular masses are its owners. Therefore, only by implementing the principle of collective leadership in the guidance of the economy to encourage the broad masses to take an active part in economic management, is it possible to manage the socialist economy in a scientific and rational way in the interests of the people.

In order to get rid of subjective, arbitrary decisions and give effect to the principle of collective leadership in the guidance and management of the economy, it is necessary to apply the Taean system of work. In conformity with the demands of the Taean work system the people's government organs should widely enlist the producer masses in economic management, go among them to mobilize their collective wisdom and creative enthusiasm for the solution of all problems.

The elimination of bureaucracy requires the strengthening of socialist law-abiding life among the leading personnel of the state and economic organizations.

Our socialist law is the basic weapon of state administration created by the people themselves to safeguard the interests of the working masses. In our country today all

people are fully guaranteed democratic liberties and rights in all domains of state and social life by socialist law. When socialist law-abiding life is strengthened to make all state and economic cadres faithfully observe socialist law, bureaucracy prejudicial to the interests of the popular masses will be eliminated and the democratic freedom and rights of the people ensured more fully.

The people's government organs should see to it that socialist law-abiding life is strengthened among the state and economic cadres to make them willingly observe the legal order of the state, jealously guard the interests of the popular masses, and strive hard to become true servants of the people.

The basis of socialist law-abiding life is the legal provisions and regulations. The people's government organs should make legal provisions and regulations for different fields of activity in accordance with the Socialist Constitution and constantly improve them to suit the requirements of the developing realities.

It is a sacred duty of all citizens to respect socialist law and observe it willingly. The state and economic cadres should conduct all their work in keeping with the requirements of laws and regulations and be models for the masses in observing the legal order of the state and the socialist norms of life.

In intensifying socialist law-abiding life it is important to increase the role of the law-abiding life guidance committee.

An important duty of the socialist law-abiding life guidance committee is to control by law the leading personnel of the state and economic institutions to prevent them from abusing their power and create a revolutionary atmosphere of law observance in the whole society.

The socialist law-abiding life guidance committee should strengthen the education of the leading functionaries of the state and economic institutions in the spirit of obeying laws. The Socialist Constitution and other legal provisions and regulations of the state should be explained widely to heighten the law-abiding spirit of the leading workers of the state and economic institutions so that they may observe laws and regulations of their own accord.

The socialist law-abiding life guidance committee should resolutely combat practices of violating the laws. This committee should always supervise the observance of the legal order of the state by all leading functionaries of state and economic institutions and apply strict legal sanctions against all those functionaries who break laws and regulations, behave themselves bureaucratically and infringe on the interests of the people. Thus, it will check bureaucracy by law and thoroughly protect the interests of the working masses.

Comrade Deputies,

We will embark upon the fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan next year.

The principal task of the Second Seven-Year Plan is to further strengthen the economic basis of socialism and raise the people's living standard still higher by making the national economy Juche-oriented, modernized and scientific at an accelerated pace.

At the end of the Second Seven-Year Plan we shall annually produce 56,000-60,000 million kwh of electricity, 70-80 million tons of coal, 7.4-8 million tons of steel, one million tons of nonferrous metals, 5 million tons of engineering products, 5 million tons of chemical fertilizers, 12-13 million tons of cement, 3.5 million tons of aquatic products, and 10 million tons of grain; reclaim 100,000 *chongbo* of tideland; and increase production over twice as much as at present in many fields of the national economy.

The Second Seven-Year Plan is a grand plan of economic construction for firmly equipping all branches of the national economy with modern technology and further increasing the economic power of the country, and is a splendid blueprint for hastening the historic cause of the building of socialism and communism.

When the new long-term plan is fulfilled, remarkable progress will be made in our people's struggle for the complete victory of socialism, and all our people will enjoy a happier and more fruitful life in all political, economic and cultural fields.

The whole country and the entire people should rise in the struggle to carry out the Second Seven-Year Plan and launch a vigorous general forward movement to reach the high targets of the new long-range plan.

In order to fulfil the Second Seven-Year Plan with success, we should keep strictly to the line of three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural. Vigorous promotion of the three revolutions is a strategic policy consistently pursued by our Party in socialist construction; thorough implementation of the line of three revolutions constitutes the decisive guarantee for the brilliant fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan. The government bodies at all levels and the entire people should bring about a new, great upswing on all fronts of socialist construction by energetically carrying on the three revolutions.

The economic foundation already laid in our country is very powerful and its productive potentialities are enormous. If we make effective use of the existing economic foundation, we can boost production much more than at present, develop the country's economy as a whole at a higher rate and carry out the new long-range plan successfully without large investments. We should further strengthen the existing economic foundation, equip it with modern technology and bring out its might to the full.

We should apply the revolutionary principle of self-reliance more thoroughly in the period of the Second Seven-Year Plan. All the working people should firmly arm themselves with the Juche idea and fully display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance to explore what is in short supply and produce what is lacking, and thus successfully carry out the Second Seven-Year Plan with our own strength, technique and resources. "Let us display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance more fully!"—this is our revolutionary slogan to be put up throughout the Second Seven-Year Plan period.

The entire people should turn out as one man and fulfil the Second Seven-Year Plan with flying colours, thereby once again demonstrating the heroic spirit of our people to the whole world.

Comrades, the Government of the Republic is a genuine defender of the democratic freedom and rights of our people and a revolutionary banner for the independence and prosperity of the country. With the strengthening and development of the people's government, our people will become happier and more dignified and our country will prosper and develop endlessly.

In the future, too, as in the past, all people should put deeper trust in the people's government they have elected, thoroughly implement its policies and make every effort to strengthen and develop it.

Invincible are our people who, under the correct leadership of the Government of the Republic, have taken power into their own hands and are fighting on for the just cause.

Let us all move forward vigorously, holding aloft the banner of communism, the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea, and rallied closely around the Government of the Republic, for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and the nationwide victory of the revolution and for the cause of socialism and communism.

Law of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

On the Second Seven-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (1978-1984)

Under the correct leadership of the Government of the Republic our people have won the resplendent victory of fulfilling with success the Six-Year Plan, a magnificent programme of socialist construction set forth by the Workers' Party of Korea at its Fifth Congress.

Our people vigorously pushed forward the three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural—and brought about uninterrupted upsurge in the economic construction of socialism, and thus attained all targets of the Six-Year Plan ahead of time. The Six-Year Plan in industry was fulfilled a year and four months ahead of schedule, that is, before the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea, in terms of total output value, and in agriculture the Six-Year Plan's goal for grain production was reached two years ahead of time.

Between 1971 and 1976 industrial production increased at the high annual rate of 16.3 per cent on an average exceeding the originally envisaged rate, and in 1976 total industrial output value increased to 2.5 times the 1970 figure.

The country's bases for fuel, power and raw materials were consolidated, the key branches of heavy industry such as metal, engineering and chemical industries and light industry developed rapidly, the inner structure of industry achieved greater perfection and its independence and technical foundation were strengthened noticeably.

During the Six-Year Plan the material and technical foundations of agriculture were consolidated beyond compare and the most scientific Juche-oriented methods of farming congenial to the actual conditions of our country were created and introduced widely into agricultural production. As a result, grain output increased sharply from year to year in spite of the extremely unfavourable weather conditions caused by the influence of the cold front.

Great progress was also made in all other fields of the national economy, such as transport and capital construction.

In the six-year period success was registered in carrying out the three major tasks of the technical revolution which were to considerably reduce the distinctions between heavy and light labour and between agricultural and industrial labour and to free the women from the heavy burden of domestic work. Owing to the vigorous promotion of the technical innovation drive in all fields of the national economy including industry and agriculture, a great change

took place in the work of emancipating the working people from arduous and harmful labour, and the working conditions of all working people were remarkably improved.

Immense success was also attained in building socialist culture. The state put great stress on education and thus the objective of creating a million-strong army of intellectuals set by the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea was attained with credit, and universal eleven-year compulsory education, the most developed system of compulsory education, was introduced far ahead of schedule. This is a splendid achievement. Great strides were made in developing science and technology, and socialist national culture and art blossomed and developed brilliantly.

On the basis of the brilliant achievements in the building of socialist economy and culture and thanks to the popular policy of the Government of the Republic for the promotion of the welfare of the working people, the material and cultural standards of the people as a whole rose markedly and, in particular, the living conditions of the farmers and rural population improved radically.

The successful fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan is another worthy achievement and a great victory of our people in their struggle for socialism and communism.

With the triumphant fulfilment of the enormous tasks of the Six-Year Plan the foundation of our socialist independent national economy has been strengthened immeasurably and the revolutionary base of the northern half of the Republic has been further consolidated in all its aspects.

In the course of the majestic struggle to carry out the Six-Year Plan all working people were equipped firmly with the Juche idea and, on this basis, united still more closely in thought and purpose, which further accelerated the process of revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society.

Our people are in a position to push forward the revolution and construction more briskly with the high pride and great confidence of victors and to embark on a new prospective plan of a higher stage on the basis of the impressive successes achieved in the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan.

The Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has considered the Second Seven-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy (1978-1984) and, unanimously acknowledging that the new long-term plan is a scientific and active plan conforming to the essential requirements of our revolution and construction for hastening the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and the complete victory of socialism, approves it.

1. The Basic Task of the Second Seven-Year Plan

The principal task of the Second Seven-Year Plan is to further strengthen the economic basis of socialism and raise the people's living standards still higher by making the national economy Juche-oriented, modernized and scientific at an accelerated pace.

The acceleration of the Juche orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy is the decisive earnest of promoting socialist construction and multiplying the economic power of the country.

In the second seven-year period the independent structure of the national economy should be further strengthened through a more diversified and comprehensive deve-

lopment of the economy by relying on the domestic resources and our own strength. To do so it is necessary to actively exploit and effectively use the rich and diverse natural resources of the country, and create new industrial branches.

During the new prospective plan period comprehensive mechanization and automation should be introduced extensively in all branches of industry; agriculture should be industrialized and modernized; and the modernization of the national economy as a whole should be promoted vigorously, so that all working people can cope with their jobs with ease while producing more material wealth.

Priority should be given to scientific research work and great stress put on the development of science so as to place on a new scientific basis the production and technical processes, production methods and management activities in all fields of the national economy including industry and agriculture.

2. Tasks in Different Branches of the National Economy

1) Industry

The central task in industry is to make the most of its existing foundation and, at the same time, further expand it so as to strengthen the Juche character of our industry and to further modernize and scientify all industrial branches.

In the second seven-year period industrial output will increase 2.2 times, with the production of the means of production growing 2.2 times and consumer goods 2.1 times.

To develop the power industry and consolidate our own power base relying on domestic resources is an important task for the Juche orientation and modernization of the national economy.

The power industry will be developed definitely ahead of other branches, so that in 1984 the output of electricity will reach 56,000-60,000 million kwh.

In the new prospective plan period new large thermal power stations will be built while the generating capacities of existing thermal power stations are expanded, and many thermal power plants erected for the heating of major cities and for the utilization of the surplus and waste heat in factories.

As for the building of hydro-power stations the construction of the Taedonggang, Wiwon and Huichon No. 2 power stations now under way will be stepped up and brought to early completion, and small, medium and large hydro-power stations built anew.

The mining industry should be kept decidedly ahead of other branches to further strengthen the independent fuel and raw material bases of the country.

In the second seven-year period the annual output of coal will reach 70-80 million tons, iron ore 16 million tons, and the output of nonferrous metal ores will be boosted to attain the one-million-ton goal of nonferrous metal production.

While existing large coal mines are reconstructed on an expansion basis, the construction of new large coal mines will be stepped up and the development of small and medium coal mines carried on vigorously.

Promising mines with large deposits such as the Musan and Komdok mines will be rebuilt and expanded on a wide scale and

new small, medium and large mines actively developed.

Efforts will be concentrated on prospecting work and thus prospecting for the present and future purposes stepped up, and the construction of drifts and pits, rock breaking and removal of overburden will be given definite priority in mines and gangways modernized and reinforced for permanent use.

Mining equipment will be made large-sized and modernized so as to push forward comprehensive mechanization and automation briskly in mines, and scientific methods of prospecting, hewing and dressing congenial to our geological conditions and to the specific qualities of our minerals widely introduced.

In order to multiply the economic power of the country it is essential to develop the metal industry rapidly to meet the needs of the national economy for Juche orientation and modernization.

In the second seven-year period great stress will be put without letup on the development of the ferrous metal industry. Thus, in 1984 the output of pig iron, granulated iron and blister steel will reach 6.4-7 million tons, steel 7.4-8 million tons and rolled steel 5.6-6 million tons.

While existing iron- and steel-making capacities are used to the best advantage, more up-to-date metallurgical and rolling equipment such as large blast furnaces, large oxygen converters and continuous cold rolling mills will be installed, so that the ferrous metallurgical bases are expanded in a big way.

Great efforts should be exerted continuously to strengthen the independence of the ferrous metallurgical industry. The proportion of domestic fuel should be raised in the production of coke, the capacity of producing blister steel should be expanded largely, and reduced ball ore widely introduced in the production of steel.

In iron and steel works outdated techniques will be replaced, automation, semi-automation, industrial television and telemechanics introduced extensively, and the latest achievements of science and technology applied widely in all production processes including the preliminary treatment of ores, iron and steel making, rolling, and the production of second-stage processed metal goods.

The output of nonferrous metals will be increased considerably through the readjustment and reinforcement of existing smelteries and the building of new modern ones, the production of aluminium from domestic raw materials developed, and the production of rare and pure metals expanded.

The engineering industry is the heart of industry and the key to the fulfilment of the new long-term plan. In order to accelerate the modernization of the national economy by deepening and developing the technical revolution, the engineering industry should be renovated.

In the new prospective plan period, the engineering industry will develop rapidly and the annual output of engineering products will reach 5 million tons.

Great stress will be placed on the production of machine tools and in 1984 their output will reach 50,000. In particular, the production of heavy, special, semi-automatic, automatic and single-purpose machine tools will be noticeably increased.

The heavy equipment production bases will be expanded and consolidated. Thus, the production of large-capacity power equipment such as large hydro- and thermo-power turbines and generators and 220-ton boilers; heavy-duty lorries such as "Chajuho"-model and "Konsolho"-model; and various kinds of heavy machines needed in the mining industry and grand nature-remaking projects such as 300-h.p. bulldozers, 4-cubic-metre excavators and multi-purpose excavating machines, will be increased rapidly, and complete sets of equipment turned out and supplied for the modern factories and enterprises to be built anew.

In the new plan period the tractor factories will be reinforced so as to bring the annual output of tractors to 45,000. The production of rice-seedling pullers and transplanters, rice harvesters and rice harvester combines, humus-potted maize-seedling transplanters, maize harvesters, and various other types of farm machines will be increased markedly.

In keeping with the extensive introduction of semi-automation and automation in

all branches of the national economy, the electronic and automation industries will be developed rapidly so as to increase the output and decisively improve the quality of various automation elements and apparatuses and gauges including electron tubes, semi-conductor materials and integrated circuits.

Great stress will be put continuously on the shipbuilding industry, so that many large cargo boats such as 20,000-ton, 50,000-ton and 100,000-ton freighters, 20,000-ton factory ships, 5,000-ton cold-storage transport ships, and fishing boats including 3,750-ton stern trawlers are built. Various technical vessels such as self-propelling dredgers and crane ships will also be built in large numbers.

The technical innovation drive will be launched vigorously in the engineering industry so as to widely introduce assembly lines, automatic lines and general processing machines in highly serial machine production processes, to radically raise the proportion of pressing and stamp forging methods in the production of machines, and to develop welding techniques and widen the scope of their application.

Specialization and cooperation will be developed on a wide scale in the production of machines, and rigid discipline enforced to give priority to cooperative products.

Rapid development of the chemical industry is an important task to expand the raw material bases of industry and enhance the economic independence of the country.

In the second seven-year period the output of chemical fertilizers will increase 1.6 times, agricultural chemicals 2 times, synthetic fibres 1.8 times and plastics 2 times.

While existing chemical fertilizer factories are modernized and their capacities expanded, a new base for the production of double superphosphate which is highly phosphorous will be built up and the potash fertilizer industry relying on our domestic resources will be created.

New agricultural chemicals factories will be built to turn out such highly effective weed killers as assorted herbicides, DCPA and simacine, as well as insecticides and sterilizers. Thus, the demands for various agricultural chemicals will be satisfied on our own.

Existing bases for the production of synthetic fibres and plastics will be expanded and, at the same time, the work on the orlon factory will be completed at an early date and new plastics factories built. Thus, the output of synthetic fibres and plastics will be largely augmented. More small and medium chemical factories will be built to turn out large quantities of various chemical products needed in light industry.

The base of the synthetic rubber industry fed with our own raw materials will be built up solidly, so that a large quantity of rubber will be turned out and the output of various processed rubber goods boosted.

The acid, alkali and carbide industries which constitute the basic chemical industries will be further developed and the output of salt essential for making soda increased rapidly.

Emphasis will be placed on the production of medicaments and medical appliances, so that in the new plan period the output of medicines including organic synthetic medicines and traditionally Korean medicines will increase 2.1 times and various medical appliances 2 times.

In order to ensure success in the vast construction work envisaged in the Second Seven-Year Plan, it is necessary to further develop the building materials industry.

While the method of floating preliminary calcination is introduced actively and more calcining ovens built in the existing cement factories, the construction of new cement factories will be stepped up, so that in 1984 the output of cement will reach 12-13 million tons.

The bases for the production of building materials such as plate glass, metal fittings, chemical building materials, building tiles and illuminating devices essential for the finishing of building work, will be solidly built up to increase their output radically. The production of glass fibre roofing boards will be developed. Every province will build up more solidly its own factories producing pipes, wires, sanitary wares and fittings, and all provinces, cities and counties will consolidate their bases for producing local building materials so as to make larger quantities of various building materials and fittings for their own use.

The production of magnesia clinker will be increased remarkably. To this end the expansion work on the Tanchon Magnesia Factory now under way will be brought to early completion and a new large base for the production of magnesia clinker will be built.

In the timber industry the rotational method of tree felling will be introduced on a full scale to increase its output; the production of wood-shavings and wood-fibre boards will be expanded; and the wood chemical industry will be developed to make a comprehensive and effective use of wood.

Afforestation work will be strengthened and in the new prospective plan period more than 170,000 *chongbo* of fibre and pulp-wood forests and over 340,000 *chongbo* of oil-bearing forests will be created anew.

In order to raise the living standard of the people to a higher level in the second seven-year period an impressive innovation should be made in the production of consumer goods by making great efforts for the development of light industry.

Existing spinning facilities should be made high-speed and further modernized to increase their capacities to the maximum and, at the same time, a new orlon spinning factory should be built. Thus, the output of textiles in 1984 will reach 800 million metres. The production of knitted goods and the clothing industry will be further developed so as to satisfy the growing demands of the people for knitted goods and various kinds of clothes.

The problem of cooking oil and sugar should be solved by industrial methods with our own raw materials. The process of separating maize germs will be properly set up in all riced corn meal and assorted feed factories and the maize processing capacities of the cornstarch factories expanded to have a large amount of oil expressed. The Juche-motivated base for the production of *okdang* sugar will be built up solidly, so that in 1984 the output of sugar from domestic raw materials will exceed 300,000 tons.

Deep attention will be paid to the production of nutriments for children to ensure that a greater quantity of various nutritious foodstuffs are supplied to children to suit their monthly and yearly ages.

The footwear industry will be further developed and thus its output will be brought to 100 million pairs. The production of a wide variety of high-quality household goods and articles of cultural use will be expanded rapidly and innovations made in the production of sundry goods of daily use. Thus, the people's requirements for daily necessities will be fully met.

The paper mills now under construction will be completed quickly and new modern paper mills built so as to increase paper output more than 1.8 times in the second seven-year period.

The Party's policy for combining the development of large central industries with that of small and medium local industries should be implemented thoroughly. In the new long-term plan period the volume of production in local industry will grow 2.4 times. For this the local raw material bases should be consolidated and local industry further modernized.

Rapid development of the fishing industry is an important task whose solution is indispensable for the improvement of the people's living standard.

In 1984 the output of aquatic products will reach 3.5 million tons, of which 2.7 million tons will be fish.

In the East Sea fisheries pelagic and inshore fishing should be properly combined, and in the West Sea fisheries small and medium-scale inshore fishing conducted briskly to catch different kinds of fish in a greater quantity.

The number of fishing boats will be increased and, at the same time, they will be modernized and made universal. The production of fishing implements will be boosted radically.

Culture and fish breeding will be carried on extensively in shallow seas, natural lakes, reservoirs, tidal marshes and rivers.

In keeping with the increase in fish catch the capacities of refrigerating plants in producer areas will be expanded and fish processing plants further modernized. Thus, the output of frozen fish will increase 1.8 times, fish preserves 3.1 times, dried fish 1.9 times and salted fish 2.1 times.

2) Agriculture

The central task of agriculture is to effect the industrialization and modernization

of farming and scientification and intensification of farm production by carrying out large-scale nature-remaking projects and accelerating the rural technical revolution.

In the second seven-year period unremitting efforts will be devoted to grain production to attain the goal of 10 million tons, and the output of vegetables and oil-bearing and industrial crops will rise considerably.

In order to rapidly increase grain and other farm produce, the five-point policy of nature remaking should be thoroughly carried out.

The struggle for underground water and the construction of reservoirs will be pushed on vigorously to complete the irrigation of non-paddy fields.

In the new prospective plan period 150,000 *chongbo* of terraced fields will be built and land rezoning work completed in the main throughout the country. All fields will be improved and enriched.

Efforts will be directed continuously to forest and water conservancy. An energetic mass campaign for river improvement will be launched, many tide-water control dikes built, and more farm drainage works carried on.

While the solid material and technical foundations for large-scale tideland reclamation are built, 100,000 *chongbo* of tidal marshes will be diked by concentrating efforts on the projects already started and on new projects to be started where the natural and geographical conditions are favourable, which can be finished within a comparatively short space of time.

For the purpose of attaining the goal of grain production and developing the agricultural productive forces rapidly, the rural technical revolution should be further accelerated.

In the new plan period many tractors will be supplied to the countryside to raise their number per 100 *chongbo* of farmland to 10 in 1984, and more lorries and various trailer farm machines will be produced and supplied.

In 1984 the application of chemical fertilizers per *chongbo* of farmland will exceed 2 tons, the proportion of phosphate and potash fertilizers will increase considerably and the supply of various microelement fertilizers will also rise higher.

A larger quantity of various highly effective herbicides and other agricultural chemicals will be supplied to the countryside to kill weeds by chemical methods in all cultivated lands and to protect crops better from all kinds of blights and noxious insects.

In order to rapidly increase the output of grain and other crops, farming should be done in a scientific way consonant with our climatic and soil conditions and the biological characteristics of crops and agricultural production highly intensified through full application of the Juche-based methods of farming.

In the new long-range plan period livestock farming will be further developed so as to increase the annual production of meat to 800,000-900,000 tons. The output of eggs and meat will be increased to the maximum by operating the state chicken, duck, quail and pig plants rhythmically and, at the same time, more small and medium-scale duck or pig plants will be built up on the cooperative farms, and the drive for raising domestic animals including chickens and ducks at the houses of cooperative farmers will be pushed on vigorously.

In the second seven-year period the output of fruit will exceed 1.5 million tons. This will be achieved by accelerating the mechanization and chemicalization of fruit growing and thoroughly establishing a scientific and Juche-motivated system of technical care in tending fruit trees.

3) Transport and Communications

During the second seven-year period an important task in the field of transport is to widely introduce centralized transport and container transport, and strengthen the combined rail-motor-water communication so as to fully meet the rapidly growing demand of the national economy for transport.

Centralized goods stations and exclusive lines will be equipped well and freight transport be organized more efficiently so that centralized transport accounts for more than 60 per cent of the total volume of railway freight traffic.

Plenty of good-quality standard containers will be manufactured to use them in carrying bulk goods such as nonferrous ore headings, cement, chemical fertilizers and grain, as well as light industrial goods.

In order to augment railway transport capacity the electrified railway sections will be further extended, important sections and shunting yards be semi-automated and automated, and a rapid increase be brought about in the production of electric and diesel locomotives, heavy-duty waggons and various types of special freight cars.

In the second seven-year period the laying of the Kanggye-Hyesan-Musan railways will be completed and many new railway lines be built.

In motor transport, the number of lorries and trailers will be increased and short- and long-distance transport fleets reinforced to satisfy the fast-growing demand for motor transport.

In water transport, coastal sea and river transport will be developed and new modern harbours built up. Thus, goods traffic capacity will be increased, and the transport of exports and imports by our own ships expanded.

In the new plan period more cableways and belt conveyors will be built and the second-stage projects of the Musan-Chongjin pipeline for the transport of ore headings and the laying of new pipelines including the naphtha transport pipelines pushed forward vigorously.

In communications, telegraphic and telephone facilities will be modernized, the radio broadcasting capacities further increased, and the achievements gained in the nationwide introduction of TV consolidated and developed.

4) Capital Construction

With a view to strengthening the economic foundations of socialism and raising the people's standard of living still higher, great efforts should be continuously directed to capital construction.

In the second seven-year period more than 80 per cent of the total capital investments will go to productive construction such as of industrial, agricultural, transport and communications facilities, and enormous funds will also be appropriated for building houses, schools, scientific research institutions, cultural and health service establishments.

Capital construction will be carried out in a concentrated way according to priority and, in particular, stress will be put on such construction projects as are of prime importance in attaining the major goals set in the new long-range plan and improving the people's livelihood.

In order to ensure success in huge construction work, construction units should be regularized, construction work specialized, and a unified system of guidance thoroughly established over the construction enterprises to enhance their working efficiency steadily.

It will be seen to that designing institutions are specialized by branches and the guidance of designing work is strengthened, so that designing is kept definitely ahead of construction work and most rational and inexpensive designs are prepared in plenty of time.

The level of industrialization in capital construction will be raised higher. In the second seven-year period the proportion of the prefab method will reach over 70 per cent in industrial construction, above 90 per cent in housing construction, over 70 per cent in the construction of public facilities and more than 60 per cent in the building of structures.

The bases for the production of structural parts and light filling-materials will be consolidated, parts made large-sized and light and, in particular, prefabricated large panels and rooms used extensively in building houses and public facilities.

Various modern small-, medium- and large-size building machines will be produced in greater numbers for comprehensive mechanization of building work, and new techniques and advanced working methods widely introduced to speed up construction and improve its quality.

5) Education, Science and Culture

An important task in education is to perfect our most advanced and excellent socialist educational system and raise socialist educational work to a new high by thoroughly implementing the "Theses on Socialist Education."

High quality will be ensured in universal 11-year compulsory education so as to train all pupils and students to be men of a communist, Juche type firmly equipped with the essentials of the revolutionary world outlook and a solid fundamental knowledge of nature and society and possessing more than one kind of technique.

Many working people's senior middle schools will be set up in factories, enterprises and farm villages and run efficiently, so that all working people attain the educational standard of the senior middle school graduate and acquire at least one modern technique.

In keeping with the demands of the realities, the quality of the training of native cadres will be radically improved to rear larger numbers of competent technicians and specialists equipped firmly with the Juche idea and possessing the knowledge of modern science and technology.

New subjects of up-to-date scientific and technological learnings will be instituted at colleges and universities and higher specialized schools, and the scale of training of technicians in some key branches, such as mechanical and electronic engineerings, agricultural biology and food engineering, will be expanded rapidly.

In the new long-range plan period the educational system of studying while working which includes factory colleges and factory higher specialized schools will be strengthened and its advantages brought into fuller play.

Many school buildings of higher and common educational institutions will be erected, all schools provided with good conditions for experiments and practice, and students and children's palaces, students and children's halls and Juvenile Corps camps built in many more localities.

In the field of scientific research, Juche will be thoroughly established in scientific research work and efforts concentrated on the settlement of pressing scientific and technical problems arising in socialist construction.

Research work will be further intensified on urgent problems arising in promoting the Juche orientation of the national economy including the problem of developing industry by using our domestic raw materials and fuel.

Mechanical engineering will be further developed to devise and produce many efficient modern machines and equipment suited to our actual conditions and, in particular, new scientific and technical problems connected with the development of the electronic and automation industries will be actively unravelled.

Researches will be made vigorously in the creation of new good varieties of rice, maize and other principal grain crops as well as industrial crops and in the promotion of growth of crops and the prevention of cold-weather damage.

New scientific areas will be opened up and the latest scientific and technological achievements introduced in a way commensurate with our actual conditions.

The ranks of scientists will be solidly built up, their scientific-theoretical level raised, and diverse modern laboratory apparatuses and intermediate pilot plants furnished better for them.

In the field of culture and art a greater number of revolutionary and militant literary and artistic works with a high ideological and artistic quality will be created. They will include works based on the glorious revolutionary traditions of our people and truthfully representing the vibrating realities of grand socialist construction.

In the second seven-year period the film studios will be equipped on more up-to-date lines, new scientific and educational film studios built, a Grand People's Study Hall erected, and more libraries, theatres and culture halls equipped along modern lines set up everywhere.

6) The People's Living Standard

In the second seven-year period the people's living standard should be elevated higher still while strengthening the economic foundation for the prosperity and development of the country and the future welfare of the people by properly regulating the correlations between accumulation and consumption.

In the new prospective plan period, while improving the living standards of the workers and the farmers equally, deep attention will be paid especially to the livelihood of the farmers and thus the living conditions of the farmers in plain areas and in mountainous regions will be improved evenly.

In the new plan period the prices of consumer goods will be cut further correspondingly as the output of consumer goods increases and the costs of manufactured goods drop.

More state funds will be appropriated for various social and cultural measures for the working people, so that the buds of communistic distribution are developed continuously.

In the second seven-year period modern houses will be built for 200,000-300,000 urban and rural families every year, the central heating system will be expanded in Pyongyang and introduced in all provincial centres and many other cities. Thus, the working people will be provided with a more cultured life.

In the new long-term plan period the volume of retail trade will increase 1.9 times in keeping with the rapid development of production and the growing purchasing power of the working people.

Commodity supply to major industrial districts and rural areas will be strengthened and, in particular, the sales of delicatessens, articles of cultural and domestic use and a wide variety of sundry goods will be sharply increased to fully cater to the varied demands of the working people for commodities and to their convenience.

In public health services universal free medical care should be thoroughly guaranteed, the policy of preventive medicine implemented, and the section doctor system developed, so that the medical service for the working people is further improved.

In the new plan period the number of prophylactic treatment groups will increase 1.3 times and hospital beds more than 1.2 times.

City and county people's hospitals will be equipped better as general hospitals with all specialized departments, more specialized hospitals, preventive hospitals and maternity homes be built, and medical appliances and facilities modernized further.

Along with modern medicine, *Tongui-hak* (traditionally Korean medicine) should be developed actively. The central and provincial *Tongui* hospitals will be enlarged and the *Tongui* departments of city and county people's hospitals and industrial hospitals will be further strengthened.

While the achievements already scored in the nursing and upbringing of children are further consolidated, more nursery schools will be set up and kept in a cultured way, and children's wards will be managed properly, so that our little ones will be brought up better and more healthily.

* * *

The Second Seven-Year Plan is a magnificent programme of economic construction to further augment the might of the socialist independent national economy through acceleration of the Juche orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy, and a brilliant blueprint to hasten the historic cause of the building of socialism and communism.

Envisaging a high rate of growth of production and the undertaking of construction work on an unprecedented scale, the Second Seven-Year Plan makes it imperative to harness the strength and talent of the entire people and all production potentials of the country for socialist construction.

In order to carry out the Second Seven-Year Plan successfully, it is necessary to promote the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions with unfailing vigour.

These three revolutions are tasks of the continuous revolution that need to be carried on until communism has been built, and the thorough implementation of the line of three revolutions is the decisive guarantee of success in the fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

The task is to carry on the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions vigorous-

ly on all fronts of socialist construction and thus bring about uninterrupted advancements and fresh innovations in production and construction.

In the second seven-year period the revolutionary principle of self-reliance should be embodied more fully in socialist construction.

It is a dictate of the Juche idea to fight one's way through the difficulties lying ahead with faith in one's own strength and by relying on it, and this is an invariable policy followed closely by our people in the revolutionary struggle and construction work. Arming themselves closely with the Juche idea and fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, all functionaries and working people should fill up the shortage and find out things that are lacking, and thus carry out the Second Seven-Year Plan successfully by their own strength and with their own techniques and resources. In all units and all fields of the national economy the slogan "Let us display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance more fully!" should be upheld.

In order to ensure success in carrying out the enormous tasks of the Second Seven-Year Plan it is imperative to conduct the guidance of the economy and the management of enterprises properly in line with the economic laws of socialism and the socialist principles of economic management.

All state and economic organizations and economic executives should use their best efforts to bring into full play the conscious enthusiasm and unfailing creative wisdom of the masses. To do so they need to fully meet the requirements of the Taean work system in the guidance and management of the economy and, in particular, to keep political work, work with people, definitely ahead of all other work. In the meantime, they should organize economic work most scrupulously so as to produce and build more with the manpower, equipment and materials available. This calls for pressing into the maximum use all production capacities and potentialities and strengthening the regime of economy.

The fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan will bring about an epoch-making progress in our people's struggle for the complete victory of socialism and provide all our people with a happier and more fruitful life in every field of politics, economy and culture.

The Supreme People's Assembly is convinced that the Second Seven-Year Plan will be fulfilled triumphantly under the correct leadership of the Government of the Republic and thanks to the heroic struggle of all our working people who are firmly united on the basis of the Juche idea.

KIM IL SUNG

President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

PYONGYANG DECEMBER 17, 1977

Speech of the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

At the Pyongyang Mass Rally to Welcome the Party and State Delegation of the German Democratic Republic Headed by Comrade Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic

(December 10, 1977)

Esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker,
Dear members of the Party and State Delegation of the German Democratic Republic,
Comrades and friends,

The Party and State Delegation of the German Democratic Republic led by Comrade Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, has come to our country with warm friendly feelings of the working class and people of Germany.

In spite of cold weather, you have travelled a long way to visit our country. This is a vivid expression of the deep friendship between the people of the German Democratic Republic and our people.

Allow me, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people, to reiterate my warm welcome to Comrade Erich Honecker, our intimate friend, and guests from the German Democratic Republic.

I would like also to convey, through you, the warm friendly greetings of the working class and people of Korea to the fraternal working class and people of the German Democratic Republic.

Our people are very happy that you have come to visit our country and that this visit will further strengthen the bonds of friendship forged between our two peoples.

Your visit gives powerful encouragement to our people in their struggle for the building of socialism and national reunification.

Through our meeting with you we have become better acquainted with the successes achieved by the people of the German Democratic Republic in the building of socialism and with the stand of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the Government of

the German Democratic Republic on international problems.

The Communists and people of Germany had waged a long valiant struggle against fascism and imperialism before they finally, in October, 1949, achieved the historic victory of establishing the German Democratic Republic, the first workers and farmers' state in the land of Germany.

The founding of the German Democratic Republic was the accomplishment of the long-cherished desire of the German people to have a genuinely people's power and was a great event opening a new era in the history of the German people.

It also proved a major factor in maintaining peace in Europe and in reinforcing the socialist forces of the world.

Fascist Germany, the former aggressive country, was divided as a result of World War II.

After the war the Western powers rigged up a state of monopoly capital by reviving militarism in West Germany in violation of the international convention on demilitarization and denazification of Germany.

Under such circumstances it was entirely correct to found a workers and farmers' state in the eastern part of Germany. The birth of a socialist state in a part of the land of Germany, which was under fascist rule and was a breeding ground of world war, is a good thing for both the German people and the peoples of the world.

It conforms to the interests and desire of the German and European peoples to defend the state power and borders of the German Democratic Republic and to heighten its international position while maintaining the present state of division. Because if Germany is reunified along militarist lines and grows stronger, she may emerge again as an aggressive force.

We consider that the policy of the Party and the Government of the German Democratic Republic on the existence of two German states is a correct policy reflecting the situation of their country and the demand of their people, and we positively support this policy.

The imperialists have viciously manoeuvred to strangle the German Democratic Republic ever since its founding.

While smashing ceaseless subversive and sabotaging activities of the class enemies at home and abroad, the people of the German Democratic Republic led by the Socialist Unity Party of Germany have firmly safeguarded the gains of socialism and carried out five year plans several times, thus converting their country into a socialist state with developed industry and agriculture.

Today, the people of the German Democratic Republic are working energetically to build a developed socialist society in accordance with the lines mapped out at the Ninth Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

The intrigues carried on by the imperialists to strangulate the German Democratic Republic against the trend of our times have all come a cropper, and the German Democratic Republic has grown in strength as a genuine workers and farmers' power.

Today the international position of the German Democratic Republic has risen as never before and become unshakable.

Successes in individual socialist countries constitute common successes of the socialist countries as a whole and contribute to strengthening the world socialist forces.

The Korean people heartily rejoice, as they would their own, over the brilliant victories and successes scored by the fraternal people of the German Democratic Republic in the revolution and construction.

They sincerely hope that the people of the German Democratic Republic will overcome difficulties in their way with daring and continue to win fresh victories in accomplishing the cause of building socialism.

Comrades and friends,

The Korean people are waging the revolutionary struggle under different circumstances and conditions from those of the German Democratic Republic.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people are building socialism and struggling against the perpetuation of national division and for national reunification under the difficult and complicated circumstances in which the imperialists' moves for aggression and interference are most glaring in Asia.

Today reunifying the divided country poses itself as the most urgent task for our people.

The people of the German Democratic Republic want Germany to exist as two states, whereas the Korean people call for the reunification of their country.

The Korean question is fundamentally different in its nature from the case of Germany either from the historical viewpoint or from the viewpoint of the current situation.

Formerly, Germany was a suzerain state, while Korea was a colonial country.

Germany was divided as a result of the defeat in its aggression on other countries; but our country was divided as a consequence of the occupation of half of its territory by imperialists.

Originally, there was no reason nor conditions for our country to be bisected.

Continued division of our country will not only spell greater misery and distress for our people but also jeopardize universal peace and security.

Continued north-south military confrontation caused by Korea's division will further aggravate the tension and, in the long run, will make collision and showdown inevitable.

Further, if Korea remains divided, it will only help the expansion of the imperialist forces that once invaded our country, to say nothing of reducing south Korea to a permanent US colony and military base, and, furthermore, will result in the imperialists' use of south Korea as a forward base in their aggression against socialist and peace-loving countries.

Only the reunification of Korea can put an end to her people's misfortunes and agonies caused by national division, can eliminate the root cause of disputes and preserve and consolidate peace and security in this part of the world.

Our people who have lived in one and the same territory with one language from time immemorial must certainly be reunified and develop as one nation.

Historically, our country has never invaded others. Our country has no monopoly capital, and so even when Korea is reunified in the future, she will never invade or threat other countries.

All the Korean people are unanimous in demanding national reunification, and the progressive peoples of the world also want our country to be reunified.

Those opposed to our national reunification, if ever, are none other than the handful of traitorous forces in south Korea and their imperialist masters who aid and abet them.

Cherishing wild aggressive designs on Korea, the US imperialists are doggedly opposed to her reunification and persist in their plot to frame up "two Koreas". The "two Koreas" plot is fundamentally contrary to the national interests and demand of our people and also runs counter to the desire of the world peoples.

We resolutely reject the theory of "simultaneous UN membership" of north and south Korea, theory of "cross recognition", or any other forms of attempts to hinder the reunification of our country and to perpetuate our national division.

In essence, the question of our country's reunification is that of restoring the territory and population robbed by the foreign im-

perialists and thus achieving national liberation for the whole country.

Restoring the territory and population usurped by the imperialists is a sacred inviolable national right of our people.

We have consistently maintained that national reunification should be achieved independently without any foreign interference, on democratic principles and by peaceful means.

The first requisite for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is that the United States withdraws all its troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea at the earliest possible date.

If the US troops are withdrawn from south Korea, we will achieve national reunification peacefully by the united strength of the entire people in north and south Korea.

The struggle of our people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is receiving positive support and encouragement from the peace-loving peoples of the world.

With the active support and encouragement of the peoples of the socialist countries and the third world and other progressive peoples of the world, the Korean people will frustrate the "two Koreas" plot of the separatists and achieve the cause of national reunification without fail.

Comrades and friends,

The people of the German Democratic Republic and the Korean people are close class brothers.

Standing firmly respectively on the Eastern and the Western outpost of socialism, the Korean people and the people of the German Democratic Republic are fighting together for the victory of the cause of socialism.

Under the situation where the imperialists are trying to play off West Germany against the German Democratic Republic and egging the puppet clique of south Korea on to aggression against our Republic, our two peoples should strengthen friendship and solidarity and step up the struggle against imperialism.

Our two peoples supported and encouraged each other in the hard revolutionary struggle in the past.

The Government and people of the German Democratic Republic rendered wholehearted material and moral support to our people during the Fatherland Liberation War waged against the US imperialist aggressors and in the postwar reconstruction, and even now they actively support and encourage the struggle of our people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

We highly appreciate this as an excellent manifestation of proletarian internationalism.

At present the friendship between our two countries is developing favourably every day in all spheres of politics, economy and culture.

The Korean people are glad of this and will make every effort to strengthen the fraternal friendship and solidarity with the people of the German Democratic Republic.

Holding aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist struggle, we will fight on vigorously in the future, too, as in the past, against imperialism and colonialism and for the victory of the cause of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism in unity with the people of socialist countries, with the international working class, with the fighting peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, with the progressive peoples of Europe, and with all the peace-loving peoples of the world.

Long live the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean people and the people of the German Democratic Republic!

Long live the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the German Democratic Republic headed by Comrade Erich Honecker!

Demonstration of Indestructible Might of Our People United and Rallied Rock-firm around the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

The First Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a new historic milestone in our people's struggle to further consolidate our revolutionary government and hasten the complete victory of socialism, was held for three days from December 15, last year at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in Pyongyang.

Prior to this, on October 16, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was nominated as a candidate for deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK in the 120th Anju constituency. On November 11, the election day, he participated in the election of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly together with the workers of the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant.

One hundred per cent of the electors participated in the elections of deputies to the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly and voted for candidates for deputies, fully demonstrating the unbreakable might of our people united closely around the great leader.

At a time when the whole country was bubbling over with this great joy and pride, the First Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly was held.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was present at the session.

The session adopted the following items on the agenda:

1. Election of President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.
2. Election of Leading State Organs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.
3. On the Results of the Fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan and on the Second Seven-Year (1978-1984) Plan for the Development of the National Economy.

In discussing the first item, Deputy Kim Il made a speech on the election of President of the DPRK.

In his speech he, authorized by the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, solemnly reported to the Supreme People's Assembly the proposal of the Political Committee to reelect the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung President of the DPRK, reflecting the unshakable will and unanimous desire of all the Workers' Party members and the entire people of the country.

In support and approval of this proposal, deputies took the floor.

The session elected the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung President of the DPRK, who founded the ever-victorious Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK, a genuine state of workers and peasants, which are heirs to the brilliant revolutionary traditions built up during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and who has been leading our revolution from victory to victory.

Reelection of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as President of the DPRK fully reflected the unanimous desire and fervent wish of our people. It was a convincing expression of the entire Korean people's absolute trust in and infinite loyalty to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, an event of immense import for the eternal prosperity and development of the Republic and the happiest event for the entire nation.

The session entered upon the discussion of the second item on the agenda.

At the proposal of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the DPRK, the session elected Vice-Presidents

of the DPRK, Premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK, and Vice-Chairmen of the National Defence Commission of the Central People's Committee of the DPRK.

The session elected Secretary and Members of the CPC of the DPRK, Secretary and Members of the Standing Committee of the SPA of the DPRK, the Budget Committee of the SPA of the DPRK, the Bills Committee of the SPA of the DPRK and President of the Central Court of the DPRK, and appointed Procurator-General of the Central Procurator's Office of the DPRK.

Authorized by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the DPRK, Comrade Li Jong Ok, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, announced Vice-Premiers, Chairmen of Commissions and Ministers of the Administration Council of the DPRK.

At the session Comrade Li Jong Ok, Premier of the Administration Council, took an oath before the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the DPRK.

In his oath he evinced his firm resolve to repay the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's deep trust of charging him with the heavy responsibility of Premier of the Administration Council with loyalty and to hasten the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country by devoting himself to carrying out thoroughly the internal and external policies of our Party and the Government of the Republic.

At the session the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made the historic speech "Let Us Further Strengthen the People's Government."

In his speech, the great leader summed up the historical course traversed by the Government of our Republic, an heir to the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and the brilliant achievements made in the revolution and construction under the banner of the Republic, and fully explained the people's character of our state power and its real superiority and gave a scientific answer to the theoretical and practical problems arising in further strengthening our people's government.

At the session deputies spoke, pledging themselves to uphold and thoroughly implement in the revolution and construction the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung given in his historic speech.

The great leader's historic speech "Let Us Further Strengthen the People's Government" is an immortal encyclopedia systematizing the theories on the socialist government of a new type and socialist politics, a programme from which the working class and other people should always seek guidance in the revolutionary struggle and government construction, and a militant banner inspiring our people to a new heroic struggle and feats.

At the session Comrade Li Jong Ok, Premier of the Administration Council, made a report on the third item on the agenda—On the Results of the Fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan and on the Second Seven-Year (1978-1984) Plan for the Development of the National Economy, and deputies spoke about it.

During their speeches the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave important teachings to be served as a programme-guide in the struggle to attain the grain production goal of 10 million tons, one of the main targets of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

Speakers were highly proud of having successfully fulfilled the huge Six-Year Plan set forth by the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and undertaking a new grand long-term plan and expressed their firm resolution to make a new onward movement.

The session unanimously adopted the law of the SPA of the DPRK "On the Second Seven-Year (1978-1984) Plan for the Development of the National Economy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

The Second Seven-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy adopted by the recent session is a bright blueprint, another milestone in the grand forward movement of our people towards the complete victory of socialism and communism. When this long-term plan is successfully fulfilled our Republic, a mighty country, independent, self-supporting and self-defensive, will grow stronger to be invincible and bring a new epochal phase in national reunification.

The whole course of the recent session of the Supreme People's Assembly testified convincingly to the entire people's firm support and trust in the Government of the Republic established and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and proved clearly that no force on earth can bar the powerful, confident march of our people towards the victory of the Juche cause. It also fully demonstrated once again to the whole world the invincible might of our people rallied rock-firm around the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung with one ideology and one will.

The recent session of the Supreme People's Assembly wrote another brilliant page into the glorious history of the Korean revolution as a session of unity which graphically showed once again our people's unshakable will and resolution to faithfully follow the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and remain loyal to him to the end, as a session which aroused our people powerfully to the conquest of a higher peak in the construction of socialism and communism.

GRAND PROSPECTS OF THE SECOND SEVEN-YEAR PLAN

Total industrial output value in 1984 as against 1977	2.2 times
Of which Production of means of production	2.2 times
Production of consumer goods	2.1 times

Electricity	56,000-60,000 million kwh
Coal	70-80 million tons
Steel	7.4-8 million tons
Nonferrous metals	1 million tons
Machinery	5 million tons
Chemical fertilizers	5 million tons
Cement	12-13 million tons
Aquatic products	3.5 million tons
Grain	10 million tons
Reclaimed tideland	100,000 *chongbo*

Composition of Deputies to the SPA

Deputies to the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly are 579 in all.

Among them are many revolutionary fighters who took part in the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and led by the great leader and fought heroically for the liberation of the country and the freedom and liberation of the people and who are devoting themselves to the Juche cause.

They also include many fine workers in all domains—functionaries of Party and government organs and the working people's organizations; officers and men of the Korean People's Army and the Korean People's Security Forces; labour innovators of factories, enterprises and cooperative farms who performed labour feats in the revolution and construction; scientists and technicians; workers in the fields of education and public health service, literature and art—and functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan and the organizations under its influence who are struggling for the democratic national rights and the independent reunification of the country.

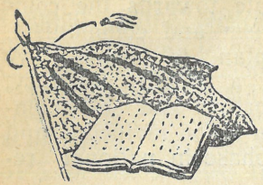
Industrial workers account for 42.8 per cent of the deputies to the SPA and cooperative farmers 11 per cent and women are 20.8 per cent.

Fifty-two per cent of the deputies to the SPA are recipients of the "Order of Kim Il Sung," "Kim Il Sung Prize" and other honour titles, Heroes and Heroines of the DPRK and Labour Heroes and Heroines.

Age and Knowledge of the Deputies to the SPA:

35 and below	5.6 %
36-55	78.9 %
Above 55	15.5 %
College and university graduates	58.3 %
Specialized school graduates	11.2 %
Middle school graduates	30.5 %

Scientists, technicians and specialists including doctors and professors make up 40.4 per cent of the deputies to the SPA.



The First Revolutionary Publication of Juche Type

January 15 this year is the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the newspaper *Saenal* (New Day) which marked the start of the Juche-type revolutionary publications in our country.

After he started his revolutionary activities in his early years the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put his heart's blood into rearing the dependable revolutionary reserves who would shoulder the Korean revolution and the future of the country.

He organized the *Saenal* (New Day) Juvenile Union, the first communist juvenile organization, and founded the newspaper *Saenal*, the first revolutionary publication of Juche type in our country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung spoke in this vein:

As weapons are to a revolutionary army in winning victory in the fight against the enemy, so publications, an incisive, militant ideological weapon, are to a revolutionary organization in leading the masses to victory.

The newspaper *Saenal* was born in the historical period when the Korean revolution was carried on on the principle of independence under the banner of the Juche idea.

It was a potent ideological weapon of the revolution to rear a new generation of Juche-type revolutionaries and rouse the masses of the people to the revolutionary struggle in our country.

It was a mighty ideological weapon which, according to the fighting programme of the Down-with-Imperialism Union, fought against Japanese imperialism, the landlords and capitalists in order to achieve the independence of Korea and the emancipation of the proletariat; it was a militant banner to rouse the revolutionary masses to struggle.

The great leader wrote many articles including the inaugural address of the paper and edited and printed it in person until late at night.

In order to help the great leader in his revolutionary work, Kang Ban Sok, his mother who was an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter and the outstanding leader of the Korean women's emancipation movement, and Comrade Kim Chol Ju, his younger brother who was also an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter, energetically conducted the printing and distribution of the paper.

Indeed, the articles of the paper written by the great leader under the flickering oil lamp at night fired the hearts of the maltreated and oppressed compatriots with passionate love for the country and burning hatred for the enemy, and it was widely circulated among the revolutionary masses with a great attraction.

The newspaper *Saenal* made an active contribution to raising the new generation as genuine revolutionaries equipped with the revolutionary world outlook of Juche and boundlessly faithful to the great leader and to building up the Korean revolutionary forces and performed lasting revolutionary exploits as an organizer and propagandist in bringing the broad revolutionary masses to national and class consciousness and rousing them to struggle.

First of all, it sharply exposed and flayed the brigandish aggression and colonial plunder of Korea by Japanese imperialism and earnestly appealed to the Korean people to fight against the Japanese imperialist robbers to the end in order to achieve their liberty and national independence and build a new society.

It carried militant and appealing articles including "Let us youth wage, at the risk of our lives, a heroic struggle to overthrow Japanese imperialism and achieve Korea's independence!" and "How did Japanese imperialism occupy Korea?" Through them it fully disclosed the crimes of the Japanese imperialist aggressors, made people know that the root cause of all the misfortunes and sufferings of the Korean people was the occupation of Korea by Japanese imperialism and its colonial rule, and vigorously called upon all people to rise as one and resolutely fight against Japanese imperialism in order to extricate themselves from the miserable plight.

It also carried such articles as "What are the landlords like?" and "Peasants must come out in the Korean independence movement to liberate themselves from feudal exploitation." Through them it brought the masses to class awakening and showed them the path of struggle for national and class emancipation.

It also published many articles for socio-political enlightenment to help the revolutionary masses to get rid of superstition, survivals of feudalism and other old customs.

As you have seen, the newspaper *Saenal* reflected the wide-ranging burning socio-political issues diversely. Thus it made its character as a political newspaper for the masses apparent from the start and was widely read not only by the members of the *Saenal* Juvenile Union but also by the broad masses of youth and students and the revolutionary masses.

In order to achieve the new development of the revolutionary movement and the national-liberation movement in our country it led a new generation of Juche-type revolutionaries who emerged on the stage of struggle to sweep away all sorts of opportunism and creditably discharge the duty they assumed before the times and the people.

In the whole course of its activities, it performed its role with credit as an organizer and propagandist in building up the revolutionary forces of Korea by rallying closely around the great leader the revolutionary nuclei of a new generation who would shoulder the Korean revolution, workers, peasants and other sections of the people and in implanting the anti-Japanese spirit in the minds of the revolutionary masses, teaching them the truth of the revolutionary struggle and rousing them to struggle.

The great leader, basing himself on the precious experience he gained in publishing the newspaper *Saenal*, guided the work to issue the revolutionary publications including *Nongu* in the early 1930s and founded and directed the monthly *Samil Wolgan*, the organ of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, and *Sogwang* (Dawn), the organ of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, and many other revolutionary publications in the days of the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle.

With its exploits and experiences, *Saenal*, the first revolutionary publication of Juche type, founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, made an immortal contribution to building up the glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party and the brilliant tradition of our revolutionary publications which constitute the lasting treasure for our revolution.

Saenal laid a firm basis for the development of our publications, and our Juche-type revolutionary publications, heir to the precious traditions, are making an active contribution to rallying the entire people closely around the great leader, and making them genuine revolutionaries infinitely faithful to him and organizing and mobilizing them to implement our Party's policies.

Chin Myong Sun

RESOLUTIONS IN THE NEW YEAR

We Will Bring About a New Leap Forward in Iron Production This Year

Choe Hyon Gi
Chief Engineer
Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex

We workers of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex have seen out the year 1977 and in the hopeful new year 1978 amid a worthwhile struggle for socialist construction and the final victory of the revolution.

Greeting the new year, we are burning with a resolve to successfully carry out the first year task of the new Seven-Year Plan charted by the great leader.

Upholding the red flag of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, we achieved brilliant successes last year in completing the task of readjustment year, displaying the superiority of the complex set up by the great leader.

Bearing in mind the teachings of the great leader that the key to the development of the national economy is to increase the production of iron and steel, we paid primary attention to the work to let the new large blast furnace, continuous sintering furnaces and coking oven and the steel production and hot rolling shops fully display their capacity.

In order to normalize the operation of the blast furnace, we better equipped the existing sintering furnaces and properly operated the new modern continuous sintering furnace.

Especially, to operate the blast furnace and the convertors well and ensure the production of iron and steel at a high level, we must work the coking ovens well.

Last year we took technical and economic measures to improve their technical operation.

We amply assured sintered ore and ball ore and utilized to the utmost the production capacity of blast furnaces, and markedly increased the pig iron production as against the beginning of last year.

In order to give definite priority to iron ore production over the rapidly growing iron production, our complex fully equipped and enlarged the ore dressing plant of the Musan Mine, stepped up the building of the ore crushing plant, improved the ore carrying means and enhanced the operation rate of mining machines and equipment to reinforce its own raw material, secondary raw material and fuel bases.

Thus, we further strengthened the material and technical foundations of our complex which plays a very important role in the development of our metallurgical industry and markedly increased the potentiality of production.

We, steelmakers, who rang out the readjustment year with proud struggle and victory

and greeted the first year of the new Seven-Year Plan are confronted with a heavy yet honourable task of promoting the grand socialist construction more mightily and greatly increasing the iron production this year against last year.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Solid raw material bases for the metallurgical works should be created through large-scale development and expansion of mines."

The great leader said that the Musan Mine is a very promising iron ore producer with deposits of thousands of millions of tons and pointed out the concrete ways to keep the iron ore production decidedly ahead of the rapidly growing iron production.

According to the Party policy on giving definitive precedence to earth stripping in order to mine iron ore in large quantities, we will operate the stripped earth conveyor well and concentrically mobilize equipment, manpower and technical forces to step up the opening of mining fields Nos. 5 and 6 and prepare more mining fields. In order to secure high-quality ore concentrate, we will complete the new ore crushing plant and dressing plant ahead of schedule, raise the utilization of mining machines and equipment to the maximum for carrying out the ore mining at a high level and steadily increase the capacity of the repair and maintenance shop to make at our complex accessories needed to repair mining and dressing machines and equipment.

While building up the Musan Mine, the first process of iron production, according to a long-term plan, we will take various technical measures to augment the iron production in the blast furnace.

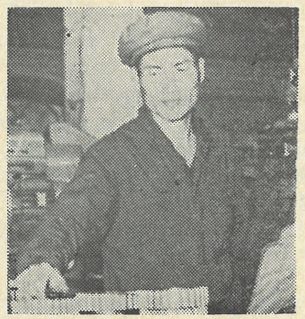
Especially, we will strive to increase the independence of the iron industry.

At the same time, we will introduce new techniques in the production processes of iron and rolled steel, ensure the scientific and technical operation of the furnaces and steadily renew the technical and economic index.

Our complex plays a very important role in the fulfilment of the militant tasks set before the ferrous metallurgical industry this year and in the attainment of the goal of 7,400,000-8,000,000 tons of steel set by the new long-term plan.

With a high sense of responsibility as the chief of the complex staff, I will do my best to ensure unified and intensive guidance to production in keeping with the requirement of the Taean work system, improve the management and operation as demanded by the reality in which production scale has become huge and give full play to the superiority and vitality of the complex.

For More and Better Machine Tools



Pak Ji Hwan
Chief
Processing Shop
Mangyongdae
Machine-tool
Factory

Greeting the new year, we, makers of machine tools, feel deeply again our heavy responsibility for the fulfilment of the new grand Seven-Year Plan.

Only when we develop machine-tool production can we strengthen the material and technical foundations of the engineering industry and improve the technical equipment of different branches of the national economy. So we feel the high honour of being makers of machine tools.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The output of machine tools should be boosted rapidly and, especially, special machine tools, automatic and semiautomatic machine tools, large-size and efficient single-purpose machine tools should be produced in quantity."

Upholding the instructions of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our factory has taken measures to produce various types of new machine tools including efficient shaper of a new type and improve the quality of machine tools. We are going to wage a vigorous struggle to introduce stamping and moulding methods in more production processes and automate and modernize material production, processing and assembling.

We have taken concrete steps to complete this year's plan which is set much higher than last year's, ahead of the set time.

Our combat target is evident and the ways to hit it are clear, and we workers are in high spirits.

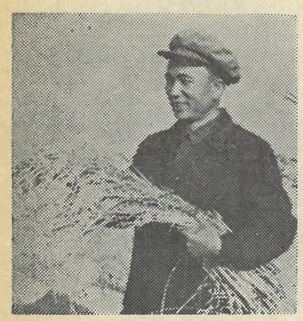
I will carefully organize production, keeping pace with the high spirits of the workers who are devoting themselves to carrying out the teachings of the great leader on producing more and better machine tools.

We will wage energetically the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement under the revolutionary slogan "Let us meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!"

We will strengthen the political work among the workers and give full scope to their revolutionary zeal according to the Juche idea that man is master of everything and decides everything, and carry out without fail 30 plans for technical progress this year, unfolding the mass technical innovation movement.

Keeping deep in mind the teaching of the great leader at the National Meeting of Activists in the Field of Engineering Industry last year, we will produce more high-quality machine tools and greatly contribute to raising our engineering industry to new heights and to carrying out successfully the magnificent tasks of the new long-range plan by making continued innovations and steady advance in the spirit of Chollima, the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Anothre Bumper Harvest in the New Year!



Choe Won Ho
Chairman
Management Board
Sinam Cooperative Farm
Ryongchon County,
North Pyongan Province

We members of the Sinam Cooperative Farm greeted the hopeful new year 1978 with a joy of having produced above one ton more of grain per *chongbo* last year than in 1976, overcoming the bad weather which came under the influence of the cold front and are now out for this year's farming preparations.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...the whole Party, the entire army and all the people must come out as one in the struggle to overcome the influence of the cold front and make full preparations for providing against any severe drought.

"In order to prevent drought damages from the cold front, we must complete nonpaddy irrigation."

In the new year, we will more firmly equip all the cooperative farmers with the Juche idea of the great leader, first of all, and

complete nonpaddy irrigation before spring ploughing to make an active contribution to the pre-schedule attainment of the grain production goal of 10 million tons.

And we will remake over 200 *chongbo* of fields into the standard ones, improve cold moist fields and observe the principle of the right crop on the right soil and the right crop at the right time. We will produce organic manure in addition to fertilizers supplied by the state and establish a scientific fertilizing system which suits the soil conditions, and make all fields fertile.

We also will strive to carry out comprehensive farm mechanization ahead of the set time, using favourable conditions of our farm in plain area, and do all kinds of farm work including land improvement, seeding, seedling-raising and autumn ploughing on a scientific and technical basis.

In order to overcome the influence of the cold front successfully, we will completely fill the new reservoir with the water of the rivers and streams before the spring ploughing, which started last autumn and conduct the land improvement in a big way, relying on our own slaked lime producing base with an annual capacity of thousands of tons.

We will produce large quantities of humus soil and make full preparations for introducing the cold-bed rice seedlings 100 per cent.

The Juche farming methods worked out by the great leader are the decisive guarantee for attaining a higher grain production goal.

By strictly following the Juche farming methods under the guidance and assistance of the *ri* Party Committee and the three-revolution team as in the past, we, as agricultural working people engaged in the grain production for the state, will bring about another upsurge this year and increase our farm's per-*chongbo* yield more than one ton compared with last year.

We Will Continue to Take the Lead in the "300-Days'-Fishing-And-Good-Catch Struggle"

Li Son Won
Captain
Boat No. 544
Soho Fishery Station

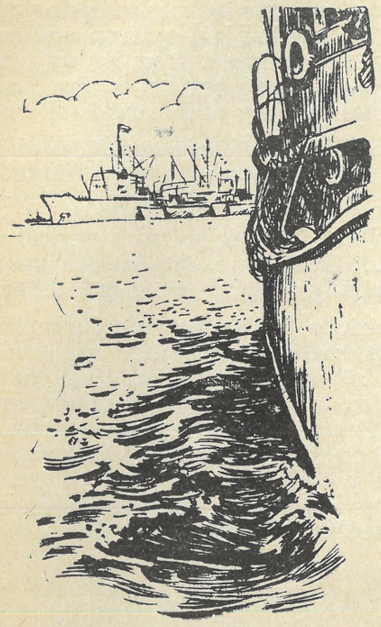
The fishermen on the east and west coasts saw in the new year 1978 with a powerful "300-days'-fishing-and-good-catch struggle." We, the crew of boat No. 544, feel a great deal of responsibility as the initiator of the struggle.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...the fishery workers should make sure that they fish for more than 300 days a year."

Last year we resolved, true to the great leader's teaching, to put the boat to full work and fish for more than 300 days a year, establish a scientific fishing system, conduct active fishing operations to increase fish catch and thoroughly set up a 15-day boat repair system in close cooperation with enterprises concerned to greatly shorten the stay of boats at the port, and appealed to all boats to do so.

Our appeal met with a ready response and



more and more fishermen came out in the "300-days'-fishing-and-good-catch struggle."

We remodelled our trawler into an all-purpose boat and doubled and trebled our fish catch by carrying on various fishing operations such as seining, trawling and gilling in all seasons.

Nos. 244 and 342 and all other boats of our fishery station are making a nice catch of fish every day in winter operations under the slogan "All boats, bring about a new boost in the fish catch by vigorously waging the '300-days'-fishing-and-good-catch struggle!' "

We, the crew of No. 544, are striving to become all experts with our boat and fishing tackle to fulfil without fail our fish-catch plan for this year which was set 2.2 times higher than that for last year, and are checking and repairing them in good time according to the technical regulations so that they can work full well all the time.

Through this struggle our station commands fishing operations on a more scientific basis, gets leading functionaries on board to give careful guidance, shortens the stay of boats at the port and thoroughly establishes the 15-day boat repair system to make fishermen catch more fish.

Concrete fighting goals have been set and all good conditions provided. So success in fishing operations depends largely on how we fishermen work.

By consolidating the achievements made in last year's "300-days'-fishing-and-good-catch struggle" and continuing to take the lead in the struggle, we will prepare a more luxurious table for our working people so that they can bring about a bigger upsurge in production and construction, highly proud of living and working under our socialist system set up by the great leader.

I Will Glorify the Name of People's Teacher

I greet every new year with a joyful heart but I see in this new year with an unprecedentedly gladdened heart.

It is because the immortal classic "Theses on Socialist Education" authored by the fatherly leader Marshal Kim Il Sung was published last year and the new year will be glorified with great victory.

Last year all my pupils graduated from school with honours and went to a school of higher grade.

My joy and pride as a teacher is great indeed.

Kim He Gyong
Teacher
Twice Chollima Taedongmun Primary School

It was not merely because all my pupils went to a school of higher grade.

It is because their future is bright as they get education according to the "Theses on Socialist Education" elaborated by the great leader.

The fatherly leader Marshal Kim Il Sung said:

"In our society teachers are career revolutionaries who bring up the younger generation to be successors to the revolution and Communists. The quality of the young people, heirs to the revolution and the future of the country, depends on how teachers fulfil their honourable mission. Teachers are responsible for the future of the country before the Party and the revolution."

The fatherly leader Marshal Kim Il Sung gave us teachers the honourable title of career revolutionaries who bring up the younger generation to be the successors to the revolution and he said that we should be responsible for the education of the younger generation before the Party and the revolution.

In order to glorify the proud name given to us by the fatherly leader and carry out the honourable revolutionary task assigned by him and attain greater successes in the new year, I will strive to thoroughly establish Juche in education and give education a sharp working-class edge and carry on teaching on the basis of the Party's policies, and thus raise my pupils to be true Juche-type revolutionaries closely equipped with the world outlook of Juche and prepared intellectually, morally and physically.

I will also thoroughly establish the habit of study, fully meet the demands of the heuristic teaching method and impart usable knowledge to pupils according to the immortal classic "Theses on Socialist Education" so that our socialist system can display its advantage more fully where all people study to their heart's content free of charge and develop their talents to the full.

Sierra Leonean "Group for the Scientific Study of Great Kimilsungism" Inaugurated

An inaugural meeting of the Sierra Leonean "Group for the Scientific Study of Great Kimilsungism" was held in Free Town on October 10, last year, on the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Put with due respect on the platform of the meeting place was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was unanimously adopted amid the thunderous applause of the assembled people.

The chief of the group and several others spoke at the meeting.

Noting that it has become a world trend today to study the Juche idea, he stressed: The Juche philosophy gives scientific answers to all problems arising in our times.

The Juche idea is the most scientific philosophy.

Today many developing countries are advancing under the uplifted revolutionary banner of the Juche idea founded by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Speaking next, the deputy chief of the group said:

In the course of studying the Juche idea, I have realized more clearly that the Juche idea reflects the interests not only of the Korean people but also of the world's people.

Marshal Kim Il Sung fathered the Juche idea through an arduous struggle. We are grateful for this and deem it a fortune.

The Solution of the Question of Technical Personnel In Our Country (2)

Training of a Large Number of National Technical Personnel of Working People Origin

While educating and transforming the old-line intellectuals, our Party has accumulated priceless experience in training a large number of new national technical cadres coming from workers, peasants and other working people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"While remoulding the old intellectuals, our Party paid the greatest attention to the training of new national cadres from among the working people. With a view to rapidly expanding the ranks of national cadres, the Party adopted the policy of putting the work of training cadres and educational work ahead of all other work." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 226.)

As the building of an independent national economy progressed in our country, the demand for national technical cadres increased greatly. To satisfy this demand, we could not be content with the education and remoulding of a small number of the old intellectuals. It could be met by the training of a large number of new national technical personnel from among the working people.

The large-scale training of new national technical personnel from among the working people was an urgent question also in firming the ranks of intellectuals politically and ideologically and on a class basis and solving timely and satisfactorily numerous scientific and technical as well as managerial and operational problems arising according as the building of the independent national economy progressed and socialist construction developed in depth.

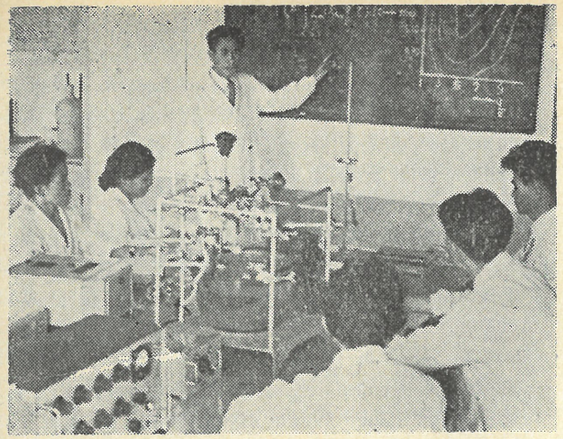
In order to meet the urgent demand of the revolutionary practice, our Party put forward the policy of putting the work of training national technical cadres ahead of all other work at the initial stage of building a new society and an independent national economy.

As an embodiment of the principle of the great Juche idea, it was a proper policy for training the people who would make new scientific inventions, create techniques and build an independent national economy.

It was too much for our country to give precedence to the work of training the national technical cadres over all other work immediately after liberation. At that time our economic situation was very difficult and we were short of many things. On top of it, there were no foundation and experience in training national cadres. We had not a proper building for use as university, to say nothing of textbooks and teaching implements and equipment. Nor had we experienced persons capable of carrying on higher education.

Our Party and state were determined to train national technical cadres by our own effort, for the prosperity of the fatherland, overcoming all the unbearably difficult conditions, even though the situation in the country was difficult. Thus they expanded the educational network on a large scale and placed the work of training national technical cadres before all other work.

Combating the very difficult situation created right after liberation we set up schools and printed textbooks, mobilizing all the possibilities, and summoned the small number of scientists, technicians and teachers who were scattered all over the country and allotted them to universities. Moreover, we abolished tuition fee and introduced the system of stipends and scholarship so that the sons and daughters of the workers and peasants could study at universities in large numbers.



Worker-students of the Hungnam Technical College consolidate their knowledge acquired at the laboratory

As a result, Kim Il Sung University, the first university of the people, was founded in our country already in October 1946. And in 1949 in the northern half of the Republic where there had not been a single college before liberation, 15 institutions of higher learning were set up and over 10,000 of technical cadres of our own were in the making there.

Our country did not stop the work of training its own technical personnel even during the severe Fatherland Liberation War.

When the war was raging at its height, the Party and the state drew up a plan for training cadres, foreseeing the vast postwar rehabilitation and reconstruction as well as socialist construction. They called back the students and professors from the front where they were fighting the enemy, arms in hand, and sent them to safe places in the rear to resume their study. It was thanks to this prospective measure that we were able to vigorously push forward the postwar rehabilitation and construction immediately after the war by the efforts of our own technical cadres.

In the postwar period, too, we rehabilitated and built universities and other schools first, surmounting all the hardships, and greatly increased expenditure for training national technical personnel every year. In this way, our country became a country whose educational and cultural expenditure in the state budgetary appropriation was the highest in the world.

It is ascribable, indeed, to the correct policy of giving priority to the work of training national technical personnel in all work that our country could train a large number of new national technical cadres from among the sons and daughters of workers and peasants who in the past had been ragged and starved and denied schooling, and could successfully carry on the building of an independent national economy by the efforts of our own technical cadres.

While pushing on the work of training national technical cadres ahead of all other work, our Party and state gained a valuable experience also in establishing the advanced system of cadre training which would make it possible to bring up new fine national technical cadres.

After liberation, in order to establish an advanced cadre training system, we had to eliminate, above all, the survivals of the old society in the field of education, and the state exercised control over the work of training cadres to guide it. To this end, we nationalized, as a link in the chain of nationalization of major industries, the educational and cultural establishments in the hands of Japanese imperialism, landlords and comprador capitalists, and the state seized and directed the educational work in a unified way and took steps to separate education from religion.

It also carried out a revolutionary reorganization of the educational system so that all the sons and daughters of workers, peasants and other sections of the working people could receive education up to the college level. In particular, it took measures to enable those sons and daughters who had been denied schooling in the past to go to higher specialized schools and universities after finishing short-term educational establishments such as the workers' school, adult middle school, and the preparatory courses of colleges.

With a view to rapidly training a large number of national technical personnel from among the working people, the Party and the state newly set up the educational system of studying while working, along with the regular educational system. What is particularly important here is the establishment of new type of higher and specialized educational institutions such as the factory colleges and factory higher specialized schools directly set up in major factories and enterprises, and the communist institute in each province.

The establishment of the educational system under

which working people can receive higher and special education without detaching themselves from production was of great significance in training many new national technical cadres from among the ranks of the working class and in closely combining education and production, and theory and practice.

This new-type educational system was free of the shortcomings found in the former educational system which obliged the graduates to spend much time in society in applying at the places of production what they had learned at school; it made it possible to train a large number of able national technical cadres with theory and practice combined in them and provided all the working people with the condition for rapidly raising their technical and cultural levels up to those of engineers and assistant engineers without separating themselves from production.

With the creation of the new educational system of studying while working, today the factories and production sites of our country have been turned into the bases of training technical personnel over and above production bases and become able to fast train numerous national technical cadres of working people origin who have been tempered through productive activities and practical work.

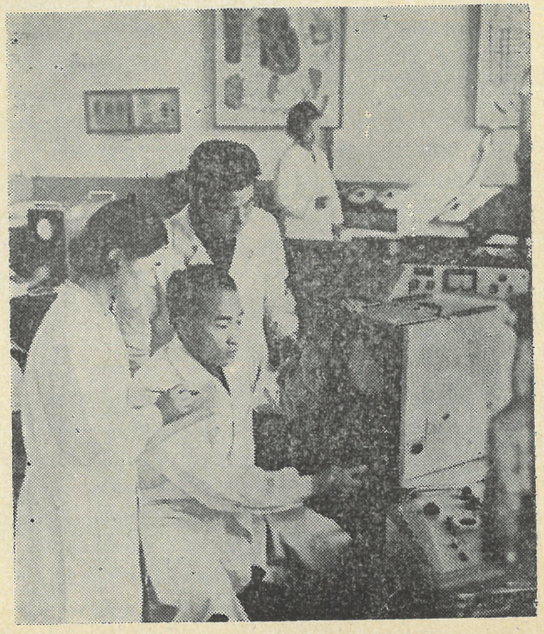
Our practice proved that the factories and enterprises were able to run colleges and specialized schools and that these educational forms had many advantages.

Our Party and state did not build the economy after training national technical personnel, but trained them while building the economy with their participation.

As our country had originally had a small number of national technical cadres, it was in great need of them in order to build an independent national economy at an unprecedentedly rapid tempo. But it would take much time if we trained national technical cadres before we set out on economic construction. Under these circumstances, our country took a revolutionary measure for the constant increase of technical personnel directly in the practice of production and construction, while largely expanding the regular educational system as well as the system of studying while working. In other words, it did not build modern industry after training national technical cadres, but built the economy while learning technique in actual production and construction. This was a bold measure that made the work of training technical personnel keep up with the rapid building of an independent national economy while closely blending technique with production practice. It was a measure embodying thoroughly the principle of self-reliance and the revolutionary mass line in the solution of the question of national technical personnel.

Our country was short of technical personnel when it buckled down to rehabilitating and erecting blast furnaces in the midst of rehabilitation and construction immediately after the ceasefire. If we were to do things in an easy manner, we had to invite technicians from other countries and import equipment from them, too. But, at that time we had not enough money for it. Nor had we time to do so. We took a bold step to send out, as tentative graduates, the third-year students of the polytechnical institute who had been studying even from the years of war and let them draw up blueprints and erect blast furnaces. They, some 200 in all, worked day and night and managed to build excellent blast furnaces with credit in a little more than one year.

The Pyongyang Medical College trains a large number of able doctors and doctresses



If we had received aid from other countries in building blast furnaces at that time, we would have had to spend a huge sum of money and much time as well. But, our technicians, though graduated one year earlier, could further consolidate their scholarly knowledge and temper themselves ideologically in the midst of actual production, surmounting difficulties. In the course of this, we came to have many more technicians capable of building blast furnaces and could expedite economic rehabilitation and construction.

Our Party and state also directed great attention to the establishment of a system that would make it possible to train more technicians and specialists in the fields of physical and technical sciences than those in social sciences. This was a correct measure to eradicate the legacy of the old exploiter society in which natural and technical sciences were contempted and the specialists majoring in the "civil science" were one-sidedly trained in larger proportion with a view to filling the demand for a vast number of officials, office employees and unprincipled propagandists in the service of the exploiting classes and to train extensively the national technical cadres serviceable to the building of an independent national economy. By this measure, more than 70 per cent of all the university students of our country were enrolled in the colleges specializing in physical and technical sciences in order to meet the requirement of the building of a new society and an independent national economy.

With the rapid progress of the building of an independent national economy and the deepening of socialist construction, the demand for national technical cadres increased greatly in all fields of the national economy.

In order to push on the work of training national technical personnel in keeping with such requirement of the advancing reality, we laid synthetic cadre-training bases in all provinces of our country.

As a result, an agricultural college, medical college, normal college, communist institute and other kinds of colleges were set up in each province, more than one higher specialized school or higher school in each county, and factory higher specialized schools and factory colleges in major industrial districts.

These educational establishments creditably train technical personnel and functionaries of Party organs and state administrative bodies according to local necessity and in conformity to the actual conditions of each province.

The self-supply of national cadres by each province made it possible to remove the formerly handicapped practice of relying on the centre for cadres, carry out more satisfactorily the tasks assigned to localities in socialist construction by their own efforts and elevate evenly the cultural and technical levels of all the regions of the country.

As a result of the thorough implementation of our Party's correct policy for training the national technical cadres by our own effort under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our country was able to successfully solve in a short historical period this difficult problem which confronted us as an acute one from the first days of the building of a new society and an independent national economy.

Our country successfully carried out the task of increasing the number of technicians and specialists to one million in the Six-Year Plan period, the task set forth at the Fifth Congress of our Party, and thereby further reinforced the ranks of the national technical cadres. At present the question of national technical cadres has been completely solved in our country and we are in a position to successfully tackle all the problems of revolution and construction in reliance on our own national cadres.

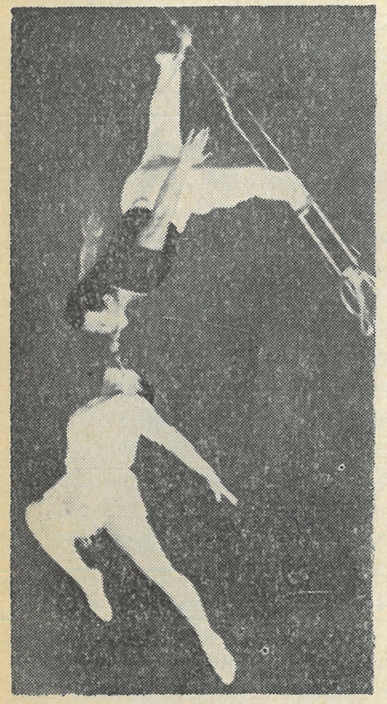
Today our people are building and skilfully managing and operating large-scale modern factories and enterprises equipped with the latest technique by the efforts of their own technical personnel.

Drawing on this valuable achievement and experience, our people are marching forward vigorously with a sure prospect of the intellectualization of the whole of society aiming at transforming all the members of society into men of a communist type with all-round development, who have attained as high cultural and technical levels as those of university graduates, and at eliminating the distinction between mental and physical labour, the legacy of the old society.

(The End)

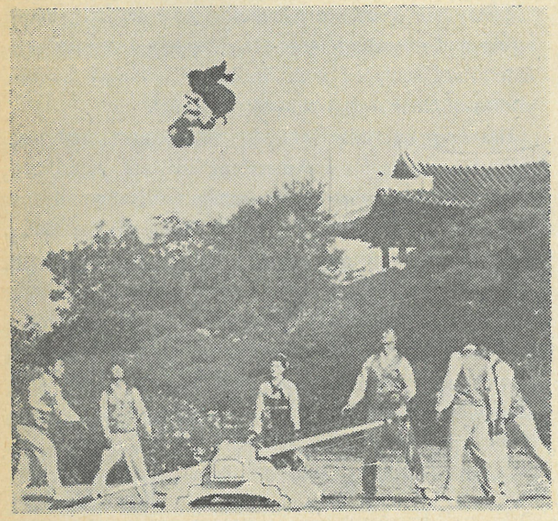
Kim Chol Hun

Circus of Korea



"Neck Feats"

"Seesawing"



Our people boast of a long history of five thousand years and a brilliant culture and have the tradition of fine and graceful national circus.

Before the country's liberation, however, our national circus was totally trampled underfoot and failed to develop under the Japanese imperialists' colonial policy of obliterating national culture.

It was only in the era of the Workers' Party led by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung that our national circus could come into full bloom.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We must create circus well blended with physical skill and art, preserving its national tradition, to educate the people in socialist patriotism."

The respected and beloved leader said that our circus should be not a deformed "circus" for the pure fun of it that satisfied the vulgar taste of the exploiting class in the past but a new socialist national one serving to educate the people in socialist patriotism, and pointed out the orientation of its development.

He spared nothing for the new development of our circus.

He established the Pyongyang Circus Company (the National Circus Company at the time) in June 1952 when the whole nation was waging the bloody life-and-death struggle against the US imperialist aggressors.

The fatherly leader saw that a modern circus theatre was built in 1957.

He paid constant attention to the development of our circus. He called on our acrobats many times to see their performance and took measures to protect their health and insure their safety in their performance. He cared to set up a circus school to train acrobats.

Under his loving care, our circus has developed into a revolutionary socialist national one for the people, national in form and socialist in content.

All acts of our circus—aerial acrobatics, gymnastic feats, balancing, jugglery, animal feats, skits between acts and others—are noble in their content and highly cultural and suit the aesthetic sense of our people. So they are greatly helpful to our working people in their physical and cultural training.

The people like best national circus acts which are based on the fine tradition of our national circus and are developed to suit the aesthetic sense of our people building socialism, according to the instructions of the great leader.

Such are "Ropedancing," "Seesawing" and others.

In "Ropedancing" an acrobat in smart national costumes performs his feats, skilfully controlling his body, on a rope high in the air with the beautiful scenery of Mt. Kumgang-san appearing on the stage background. This acrobatic act liked long by our people moves the spectators to admiration and excites their national sentiments and merriment.

Besides the national acrobatic acts, our acrobats produced and stage a great number of new works which reflect the proud reality of today.

"Crane Assemblers," "Machine Assembler," "Gay Electrician" and "Spinners" vividly depict the fruitful working life of our people building socialism, and "Cheerful Army Cooks" and "Guard of the Sea" show the spirit and optimism of our People's Armymen reliably defending the fatherland.

"Brave Bluejackets" shows the manly and militant features of navymen. Acrobats perform various feats, going up and down a pole erected like a mast of a warship against a beautiful seascape. "Swimming" shows women swimming in the sea with soft graceful movements. These excellent works suit the sentiments of our working people.

Besides, jugglery showing the wisdom and cleverness and optimism of our people, animal feats and skits between acts have risen to new heights.

In the course of the brilliant blossom and development of our circus, acrobats have become People's Actors or Actresses and Merited Actors or Actresses and promising acrobats loved by the people.

Our acrobats have made performance tours of many countries.

For its high ideological content and artistry the Pyongyang circus troupe's performance was highly acclaimed everywhere it went.

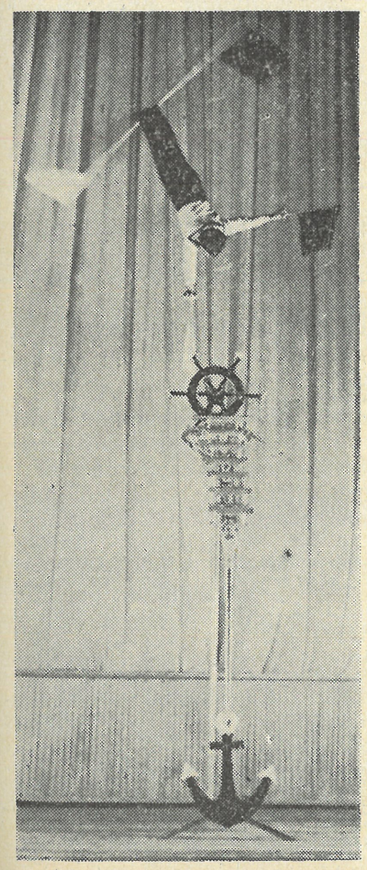
After seeing the performance of the Pyongyang circus troupe in his country a functionary in the field of the physical culture of youth of Togo said in an excited tone:

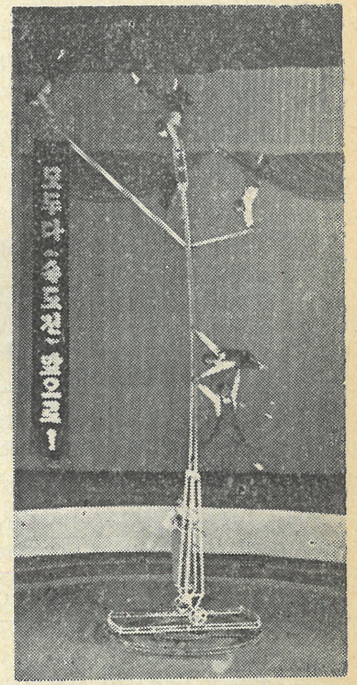
"The Korean people have created a completely new and original art. Korean circus is profound in its ideological content and high in its artistic skill. It is a true circus for the people which deeply impresses the spectators. If I give it mark, I'll give it an excellent mark."

Under the bright rays of the Juche-based literary and art thought of the great leader our circus will develop more brilliantly.

Li Yong Ho

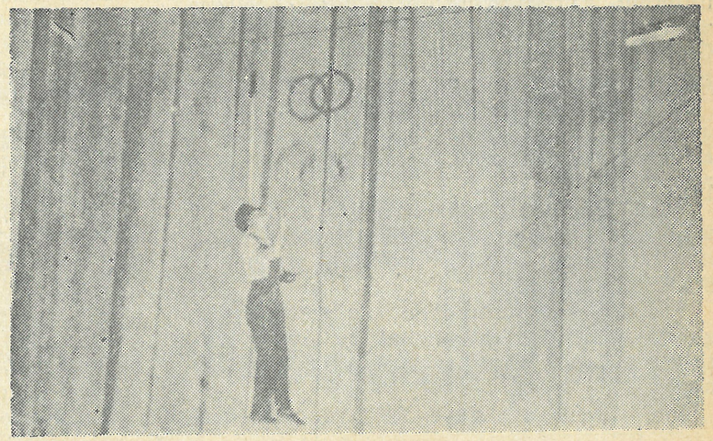
"Guard of the Sea"





"Crane Assemblers"

"Gay Electrician"



Tragic Meeting of Little Sisters In a Far-off Alien Land

In January 1977, the French magazine *Elle* arranged a tragic meeting of two orphaned sisters of south Korea, and carried an article about it together with their picture.

The misery of the two sisters, like that of many south Korean children and people, is due to the criminal human trade policy of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the all-time traitors to the nation.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"I learned from the magazine *Sekai* that the south Korean puppets are selling off children to other countries. Out of my bitter resentment against them, I had this article read at the Political Committee of our Party Central Committee.

...

"A large number of Korean children have been sold to France, Italy, Sweden, Denmark and many other European countries. The south Korean hooligans should be blamed for such national misery. This is just what the traitors to the nation do."

Yu Gyong and Un Jong, orphaned sisters of south Korea, were taken to Switzerland and Holland as "foster girls" in 1973 from Seoul.

Then the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique committed a despicable criminal act of selling off hundreds of south Korean children to the different European countries in conspiracy with the US "adoption agency"—"Holt Children's Services," a notorious human trade firm.

In January 1975, Yu Gyong was taken to a Swiss woman named Korte residing in Lausanne, Switzerland, after being taken here and there.

Then Yu Gyong was five years old. She was sullen all the time. She spoke nothing nor did she eat and play well. She frequently started in her sleep.

At first, Korte could not understand her, so she could not know what Yu Gyong was thinking and wanting and what was her agony.

One day, Korte gave Yu Gyong a sheet of paper and a pencil. Yu Gyong drew on the white paper two pictures, one of the face of a woman and the other of a little girl on her back.

When her "foster mother" approached her, Yu Gyong turned it over.

Korte turned it back and asked her who they were. Yu Gyong dropped her head and did not answer. She began to sob, trembling herself.

At last Korte found that her innocent "foster girl" was badly missing her mother and sister.

Six months later, Yu Gyong began to understand her foster mother. Reviving her memories, Yu Gyong told her about her bitter past:

When Yu Gyong was three years old and Un Jong was one year old, their mother died of a disease.

One day, Yu Gyong went to a market with her father carrying her sister Un Jong on his back.

A stranger gave two sisters something to eat and took them out of the market, while their father was shopping after putting Un Jong on Yu Gyong's back.

Unable to see their father, the little ones began to weep themselves hoarse, but nobody cared for them.

This was how they were abducted by a human trader and separated from their father.

What happened after that?

Yu Gyong said:

"That night Un Jong and I were taken to a big house. It was an orphanage. A few days later, big-nosed and big-eyed people (mean staff of the US 'adoption agency'—'Holt Children's Services') took a photograph of the children and carried away Un Jong by a car."

The two sisters were torn apart.

After Yu Gyong understood Korte, she asked the latter to help her to see her little sister Un Jong.

But Korte turned a deaf ear to Yu Gyong.

Yu Gyong stole out of the house whenever Korte was out and sadly said to passers-by:

"I have my younger sister. I was separated from her in a Seoul orphanage. Please help me to see her. I miss her. She will be also glad to see me. Please help me!"

Her pitiful appeal did not go out of the heartless streets of Lausanne for over a month.

This aroused the interest of editors of the French magazine *Elle,* who began to look for Un Jong through the "adoption agencies" treating south Korean orphans.

One day in August 1976 they received a letter from an "adoption agency" informing that Un Jong, a four year-old orphaned girl from south Korea, had been sold to Holland and was called "Julia."

They sent two "foster mothers" letters asking them to make the orphaned girls meet.

The "foster mothers" met this request.

Paris of France between Switzerland and Holland was appointed as their meeting place.

At last, in January 1977, Yu Gyong's earnest desire was realized.

Yu Gyong was very glad, saying:

"My younger sister might not recognize me. But we could know each other by the eyes."

On the day of their meeting, two airplanes from Switzerland and Holland landed on the airport.

Almost at the same time two airplanes opened their doors from which two children led by their "foster mothers" appeared on the ladder.

Two sisters walked and came to a sudden stop, a few metres apart as told by their "foster mothers."

In fact, Yu Gyong had done everything possible to see her sister and now her dream was realized. But at the moment of great joy she was at a loss what to do.

At first Yu Gyong cried, breaking the silence of the airport.

"My dear Un Jong! My dear! I... am Yu Gyong."

Yu Gyong was beside herself with joy and called her younger sister. But Un Jong only looked hard at her, and did not answer.

In reality, Un Jong could not speak Korean. Then Yu Gyong spoke the language she had learned in Switzerland, but in vain.

Bright smiles disappeared from her face and tears glistened in her eyes.

"My dear Un Jong, don't you recognize me really... really? You don't know what I have done to see you! Oh, Un Jong!" said Yu Gyong and hugged her tightly, and continued:

"I am Yu Gyong, your elder sister. You and I went together with our father to the market. I was separated from you in the Seoul orphanage. Why don't you recognize me! I recognize you."

But Un Jong did not answer.

Little Yu Gyong was so painful and sad that she kissed her sister on her cheeks and burst into weeping, crying "mom!"

Un Jong who was standing still, making a long face, began to sob bitterly.

Yu Gyong wept sorely, clutching her poor sister in her arms, and Un Jong sobbed, her head in the breast of her elder sister. This was really a pitiable sight one cannot see without tears.

The south Korean puppets have brought such great and merciless misfortunes and pains upon the innocent children who should do cute things before their parents.

The two sisters could not share their joy with each other. Their tragic meeting turned the airport into a sea of tears.

The time to bid farewell came.

Un Jong clutched the neck of her elder sister and tried not to tear herself apart from her.

"Un Jong, it's time for us to bid farewell. We have to part from each other again...." said Yu Gyong.

"Sister, I will follow you to live with you. I shall never go anywhere else. I shall never go back to Holland," cried out Un Jong in Dutch in tears.

"You must go back. We have no parents and we cannot live all by ourselves! Let's meet again and live together when we have grown up, Un Jong," said Yu Gyong in tears.

"No, no, I shall never go back to Holland!" Un Jong plumped down and wept aloud, beating the ground.

They parted from each other with unspeakable sorrows of farewell in their hearts.

Their meeting was not a happy and joyful meeting but a sorrowful, lamenting and tearful meeting.

It showed the world national misery and shame.

As long as the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique who are little concerned about people and nation and have no conscience and reason remain unpunished by the nation, the south Korean people will not be able to escape from shame and misery.

In order to restore human dignity and honour to all the suffering south Korean children and people who were torn apart from their beloved ones and homeland, we must have the traitorous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique judged by history.

On the day when reunification will be achieved under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, we will take a photograph of Yu Gyong and Un Jong reuniting on the square of reunification in the fatherland, shedding tears of joy and gratitude to the fatherly leader and show their happy faces to the world.

Hong Yong

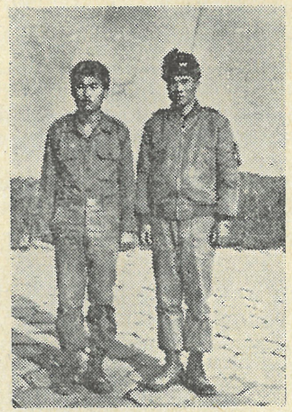
Crossing the Death Line

On October 20, last year Lieutenant Colonel Ryu Un Hak, commander of the first battalion, 60th regiment, 20th division, of the south Korean puppet army and PFC. O Bong Ju, wireless operator of the battalion, came over to the northern half of the Republic, crossing the death line, at a time when longing for the northern half of the Republic and the movement for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country are mounting high as never before among the south Korean people.

Ryu Un Hak and O Bong Ju were dissatisfied with irregularities and corruption of the US imperialists' stooges, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, and their "two Koreas" plot, "anti-Communism" and sub-human treatment and humiliation of the middle- and low-ranking officers and soldiers of the south Korean puppet army.

They had always longed for the northern half of the Republic where the working people live a perfectly happy life and deeply realized that the only way for them was to go to the northern half of the Republic under the wise guidance of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung and came over to the north.

Regarding it as their greatest honour and happiness to be under the loving care of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, they are determined to devote themselves to the reunification of the country and the socialist construction.



Ryu Un Hak (right) and O Bong Ju (left)

INSIDE BACK COVER: Workers of the Assembling Shop of the Huichon Machine-tool Factory are working a new upsurge in the production of machine tools under the banner of three revolutions

BACK COVER: Mupo, a historic revolutionary battle site, in early winter

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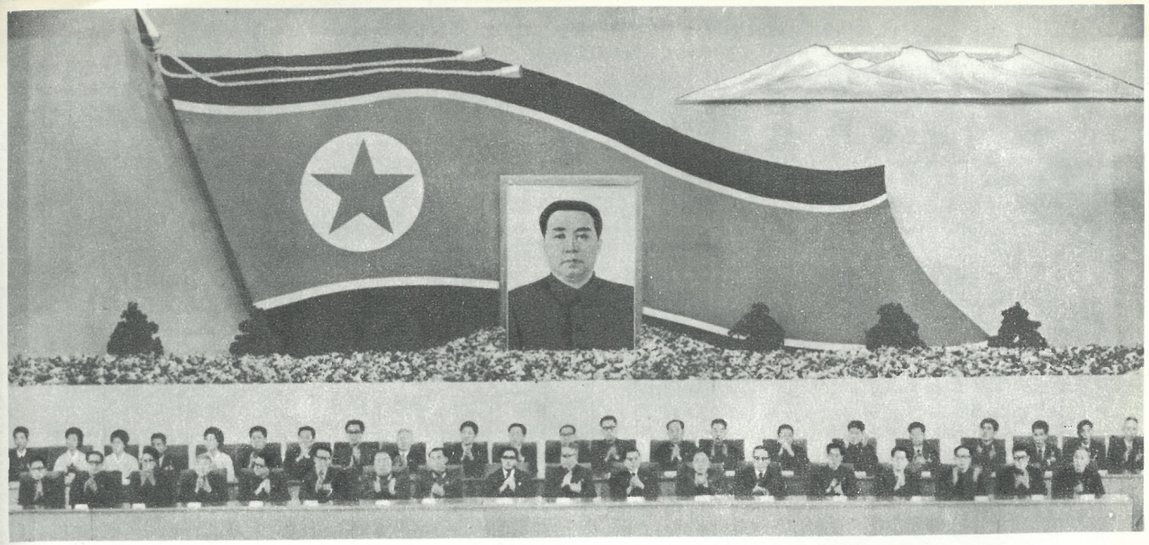
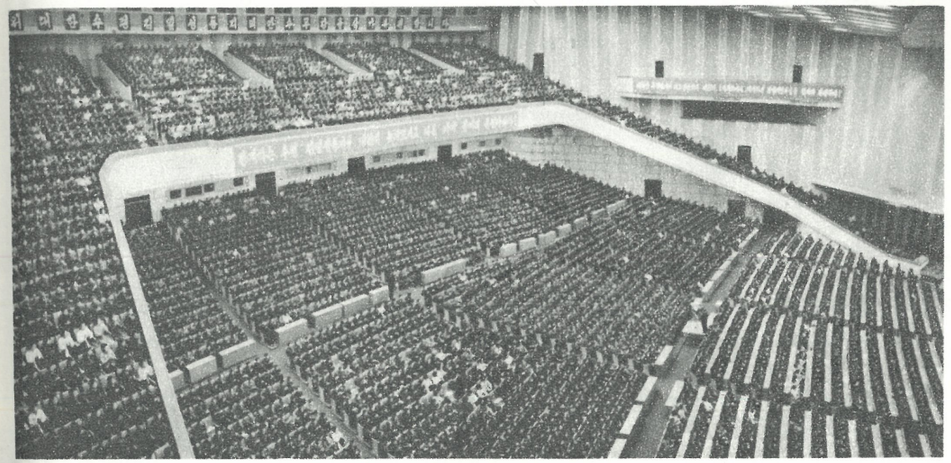
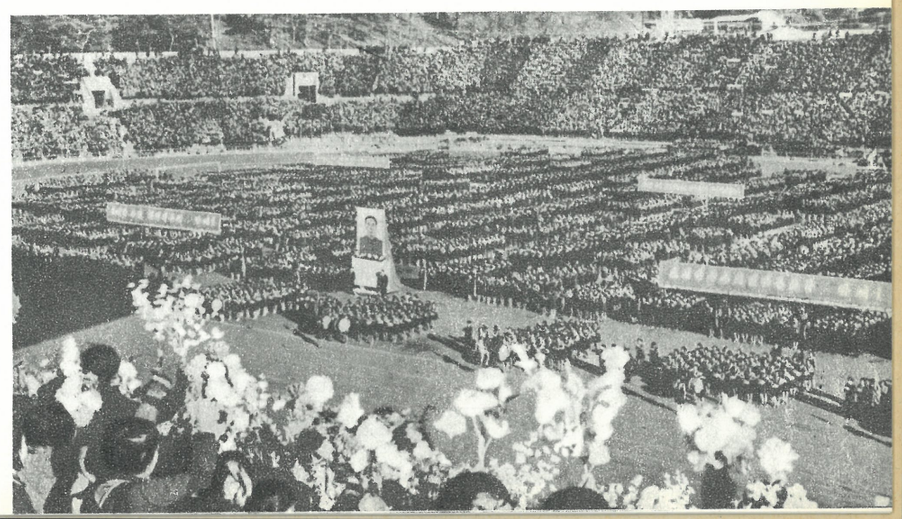




Platform of the Pyongyang mass rally to celebrate the election of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as President of the DPRK, a great happy event of the nation, and the success of the First Session of the 6th Supreme People's Assembly

Attendants of the Pyongyang mass rally



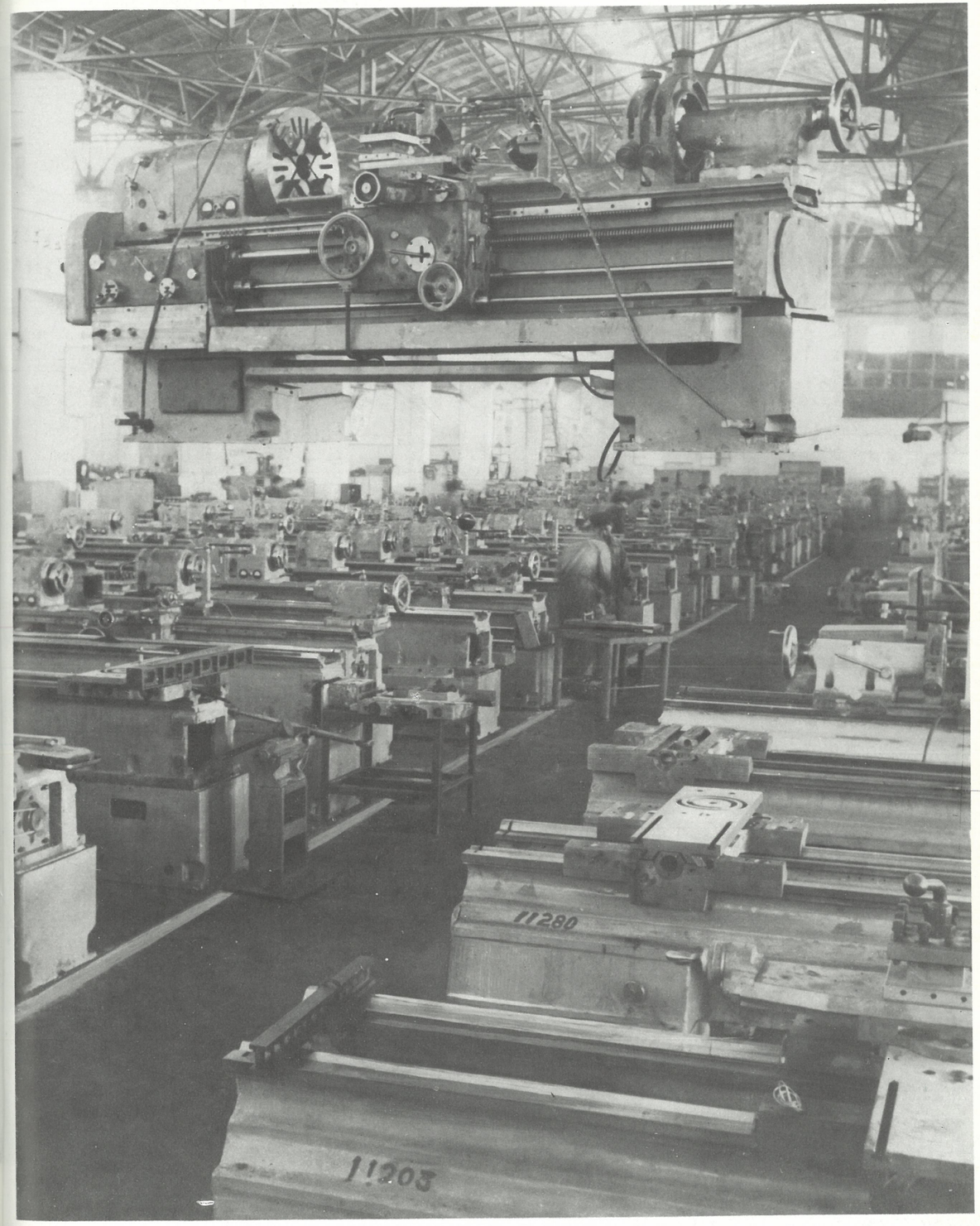
Grand joint meeting of the Pyongyang organizations of the Korean Juvenile Corps held to celebrate the election of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung as President of the DPRK, the great happy event of the nation

Boundless is the joy of electors taking part in the election out of a desire to strengthen the revolutionary government rock-firm

Streets present a lively scene with dancing and singing working people participating in the election

The polling station of the 20th sub-constituency of the 7th Ansan constituency, where the great leader participated in the election of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly, bubbles over with great merriment and joy

Newspapers reporting the results of the election, an expression of the absolute support and trust in the revolutionary government led by the great leader



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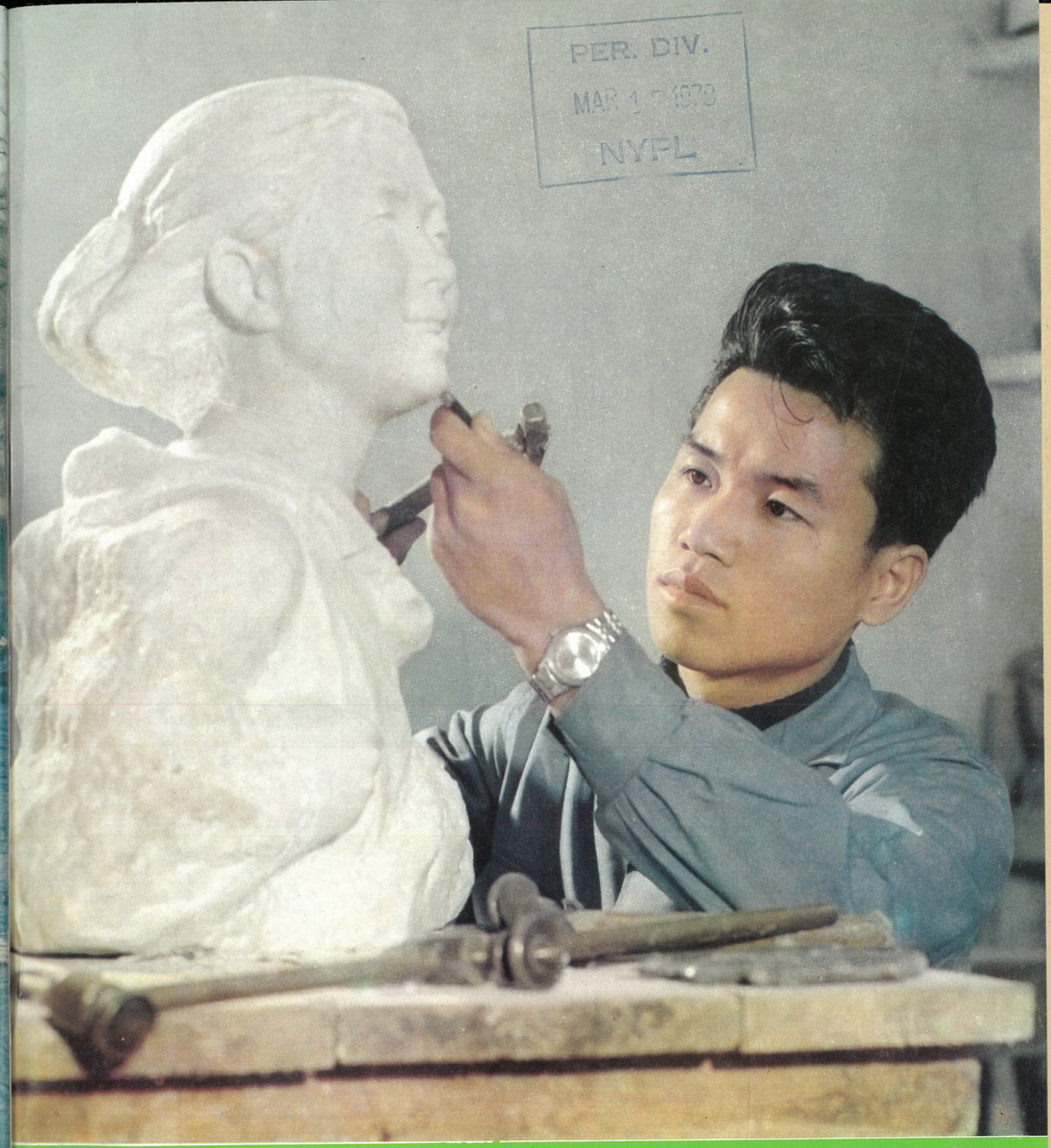

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